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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE BURNS CENTENARY; AND ITS MEANING.

IN an age and among a people supposed to be but little susceptible to the charms of poetry, or easily to be led from the pursuits of money-making by the allurements of a romantic sentiment of any kind, it is surprising to note the cordiality and completeness of the homage which has just been rendered by England and Scotland to the memory of ROBERT BURNS. Though Scotland, as was to be expected, was more fervent in the expression of her loyalty and affection to the name of her illustrious son, the English people were not wanting in due appreciation of his genius or in sympathy for the national feeling which prompted the celebration. And not alone the people of these isles—at home or abroad—in India and in China—but all who speak the English language, whether scattered over the United States and Canada, or cherishing in the Southern Hemisphere the name and the traditions of the Old Country—united on this remarkable occasion to recognise and to glorify a Poet. Seldom has our civilisation offered such a spectacle, when the name of one man—born in poverty a hundred years ago—was in the mind and on the tongue of millions; when the great, the wealthy, the noble, the learned, the eloquent, and the beautiful mingled amid the enthusiastic crowd of less distinguished worshippers of genius, and exalted the name of this Ploughman and Exciseman above the name of any poet that has arisen in our land since the days of Shakspeare.

We may well inquire the meaning and the reason of such a remarkable ebullition of sentiment. Were the poet living at this day there needs no cynicism to remind us of the probability that he would be ignored or condemned by nine out of ten of the very respectable people who have swollen this posthumous

triumph by the tribute of their applause. Rank and fashion in Edinburgh and London might perhaps pass on the other side of the way rather than take notice of the Exciseman, as they did in Dumfries the year before his death. Patricians might disapprove of the ultra democracy of his wit; and people with more piety on their tongues than in their hearts might consider his denunciations of hypocrisy to be especially levelled against themselves; and he would be left in our day, as he was in his own, to the society of lawyers' clerks, gaugers, weavers, peasants, and the boon companions of whisky-shops and taverns. But, granting all this as but too probable, and that the corner-stone of Fame is always, in the case of poets, a gravestone—let us ask what is the particular feeling in the mind of the people which has vented itself in this apotheosis of a songwriter? Is it because Burns was a great poet? There have been greater than he to whom no such homage has been or ever will be rendered. Shakspeare never received so universal a recognition from his countrymen; and a festival in honour of Milton—lofty and illustrious as he was—would not be attended by fifty guests where Burns had fifty thousand. Is it because he was poor and unfortunate? No; for there is nothing extraordinary in that, and misery is but too commonly the lot of all the finer spirits of song, who, by the necessities of their genius, dwell too completely with the ideal to attend to the practical, with energy and assiduity enough to amass wealth. It is much easier to make £50,000 by selling cheese and butter than to make £100 out of poetry. Perhaps it may be supposed that because Burns was neglected during his lifetime, and made into a gauger, upon the principle that Pegasus, or the horses of Apollo's chariot, would answer excellently well for the purposes of the London General Omnibus Company, England and Scotland (and more especially Scotland) have been smitten with remorse, and taken

occasion, on the hundredth anniversary of his birth, to express their humiliation and contrition? We think not; because, though much has been alleged to the contrary, there really was no very culpable neglect in the matter. Burns wanted to be made a gauger; and he had influence enough to obtain the coveted appointment; and though it is easy to blame his contemporaries for not doing more for him, it is not easy to fix the blame either upon an individual or upon the nation. Besides, if we are to blame our forefathers for neglecting Burns, or for giving him a miserable place in the Excise instead of a liberal pension, we must ask if we, in our own day—in this particular year 1859—are not acting quite as meanly towards other men of genius, whose merits only require the *sine qua non* and crowning grace of a tombstone to be universally appreciated? Are not superannuated butlers and dancing-masters sometimes rewarded with pensions of £150 or £200 per annum at the national expense, when a shabby dole of £20 is deemed sufficient for a poet? If we could consider the homage paid to Burns during the past week to have been an act of repentance, the act would lose much of its grace, and all its value, by our knowledge of the fact that the repentance was that of hypocrisy. We know, upon the highest authority, that there can be no real blossom of contrition without the fruit of an amended life. If this generation be really ashamed of the shortcoming of its forefathers in the matter of Robert Burns, it should so act towards the living genius that sheds honour upon the country and upon the language as to render it impossible for the people of the twentieth century to cast the same reproach upon the men of the nineteenth. Otherwise it has no right to throw stones, or to make reproaches, or to consider itself better than the generations which preceded it.

No doubt many, if not all, of the causes thus briefly sketched, have had a share in producing the result. But in America, where



THE BURNS CENTENARY.—"ALLOWAY'S AULD HAUNTED KIRK."

the idea of the Centenary seems to have originated, and afterwards in the British Isles, where it was taken up as soon as suggested with the most gratifying spontaneity and earnestness, a more practical intention and sentiment appear to have been at work. The Ploughman and Exciseman who made himself the Poet of the Scotch is the representative of one great democratic idea and formula. As a poet he has been excelled; and as a song-writer he may have had competitors; but, taking his life and his labours in conjunction, he towers above all the literary men of his age and country as the teacher and preacher, the bard and the prophet, of manly dignity, honesty, independence, self-reliance, and truth, irrespective of any considerations of rank, title, wealth, or position. "A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT." That is the sentiment above all others which Burns taught, and which has found its way into the hearts and souls of the foremost people in the world; the people who write and speak the English language on both sides of the Atlantic. At the time when this truth needed some one to speak it in our land, Burns, the ploughman, became its apostle; and spoke as one inspired. The words found a response in the heart of humanity, and Burns illustrated the thought by his daily life and struggles as much as by the splendour of his genius—

The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that.

He—the poor but independent man who uttered the noble sentiment, and enshrined it in verse that rings over the world like the sound of a trumpet in the ears of the democracy—was prouder than a Lord. He held up his head among the highest of the land, and spoke to them as an equal, face to face. He dazzled Duchesses by the coruscations of his wit and the delicacy of his gallantry; "and lifted off her feet," by his superiority to the fribbles of Fashion, whose homage she had been accustomed to receive, the most beautiful and distinguished woman of her time. He filled learned professors at the universities with admiration of his conversational powers; and scorned, even in the lowest depths of penury and misery, to sell the inestimable privilege of his honour, or to bow his noble forehead to a base thing or a base person—

A Prince can mak a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that;
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Guid faith, he mauna fa' that!

It is partly because he was unfortunate; partly because he died young and in penury; partly because he represents his countrymen more thoroughly, both in their virtues and their failings, than any other man of equal note among them; partly because he was a true poet; partly because he spoke to the people in the honest language which the people understand; but more particularly because he did battle, in life and in literature, in verse and in prose, in saying and in doing, to the one principle of his immortal song—

A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT,

that men with manly feelings all over our own isles, and throughout the kindred states and communities that speak our language, have taken advantage of the opportunity offered by his Centenary to render homage to his genius. And in the glorious history of British literature the 25th of January, 1859, will be for ever memorable. On that day the two most practical nations on the earth—the British and the American—acknowledged the supremacy of mind, gave a song-writer an ovation greater than ever was given to a King, and confessed that Poetry, like Law or Religion, was a Power in the world, and had its proper share in shaping the fortunes and elevating the character of mankind.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—A Privy Council will be held at Buckingham Palace on the 2nd of February, at which the Ministers will formally submit the Royal Speech for the sanction of the Sovereign.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has issued the usual circular to the supporters of the Government, reminding them that the Session opens on the 3rd of February, and earnestly requesting their early attendance, as the House will immediately proceed to the dispatch of important business.—Viscount Palmerston will give a Parliamentary dinner on Wednesday, the 2nd of the ensuing month, at Cambridge House, to which upwards of forty of his Lordship's political friends—members of the House of Commons—are invited.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE AND RAILWAY STATION AT FOLKESTONE.—We omitted to state last week that for our Engraving of the above buildings we were indebted in a great degree to an excellent photograph by Mr. W. Veneables of Folkestone.—We take this opportunity of stating that the whole of these works were erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. James Murray of Portman-street, architect. Messrs. Lucas Brothers were the contractors for the Custom House, Mr. Hill for the station.

TESTIMONIAL TO AN EDITOR.—A testimonial from the Solicitors of England and Wales has just been presented to the editor of the *Law Times*. It is a large silver centrepiece, consisting of a richly-chased vase, standing on a square plinth, with four panels for the inscription and armorial bearings. It is supported by four heraldic horses in frosted silver. The inscription is as follows:—"The testimonial of the solicitors of England and Wales to Edward William Cox, Esq., presented in recognition of his unwearied and successful endeavours, as Editor of the *Law Times*, to promote the mental, moral, and social advancement of their branch of the legal profession. 1858."

TRAPPING A FOX.—(To the Editor.)—In your last publication there is a representation and a description of the trapping of a fox found by Captain Williams, who hunts the Rufford country, when the meet was at my place, Blidworth Dale. As it might be inferred by those who do not know the locality that "Barber's Wood" is one of my coverts, I beg you will be so kind as to remove this impression, for such is not the fact; nor would I, who subscribe to those bounds and hunt regularly with them, suffer such a thing to take place on my property on any account; on the contrary, my keepers have the strongest injunctions from me to preserve foxes most scrupulously, and, were any of my servants to fail in this, instant dismissal would be the consequence. It so happened that on that occasion my coverts were not drawn; when they have been, "a find" has always been the result.—J. HADCASTLE, Blidworth Dale.

SPANISH LADIES AND SPANISH MULES.—But here come two Spanish ladies, going to early mass, with the inevitable old *damaña*—close, watchful, and important as the *Nurse* in "Romeo and Juliet"—at their heels; for this is a country where hearts are tinder, and sparks fly dangerously about. They look, as all Spanish ladies look to English eyes, full-dressed; so that street full of Spanish ladies at the fashionable shopping-hour looks very much like an open-air ball-room. Their hair is glossy as a blackbird's wing; soft, I dare say, to the lover's hand as a mole's fur. The mantilla gathers round their shoulders in a cascade of blackness, and their black fans work and winnow in that enchanting manner which, it is said, takes seven years to learn. The Cadiz foot is a proverb: the Cadiz beauty is famous: the Spanish walk is an institution. These ladies float along, walking as Juno floats on clouds. There is no stalking tramp here, no tremendous vigorous exertion of muscles. No; there is only a gliding, divine passage, not to be accounted for by vulgar mechanical laws. Just behind these comes a mule laden with twin altars of split firewood securely corded on his panniers, and followed by an old patriarchal muleteer, who gives one the impression of Abraham going up the mountain to sacrifice Isaac. The mule (the leader of a string of others) bears a bell, as large as a coffeepot: underneath its neck, its mane is cut into a pattern: it is bound in large letters with the owner's name on the left flank: it wears red bunches and tufts over its blinder, and a great red and yellow tassel over its bent forehead. No wonder, with all these badges of distinction, that it leads the train of men and servile followers somewhat proudly: after these comes a dust-cart, with a jolting bell stuck in its front; and, after this, a blind fellow playing a guitar and led by a Murillo-like child, who always contrives to pitch for the time near a fruit stall, where a beggar-servant peels prickly pears as quick as a fishmonger opens oysters.—*Dickens's Household Words*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PRUSSIA.—ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William was safely delivered of a Prince shortly after three o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Both are doing well.

On the 24th inst. the Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted the Address in reply to the Prince Regent's Speech. M. Simson pronounced a brilliant oration on the occasion in support of the address. The Polish members of the Chamber took part in the discussion by making a conciliatory declaration. The members of the former Right also voted in support of the Address, reserving, however, some points in M. Simson's amplifications.

FRANCE.

It will be seen by the following document, which the *Constitutionnel* of Thursday takes from the *Moniteur de la Colonisation*, that the French system of immigrants from the coast of Africa is abolished:—

TO THE GOVERNOR OF REUNION.

M. le Gouverneur—

On the reception of the present despatch you will take measures so as absolutely to prevent the recruiting of negro-emigrants, either on the eastern coasts of Africa, in Madagascar, or the Comores, as well as all introduction into Reunion of immigrants from these districts, or from Sainte Marie, Mayotte, and Nossi-Bé. I am sending similar instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Morel.

You will, in acknowledging the receipt of this despatch, inform me of the exact number, the importance, and all details of such operations as may be going on when this reaches you, as well as the date at which they were authorised by your administration, and the duration of such authorisation.

You will inform me exactly what measures you have taken to insure the strict execution of my directions in this matter.

Receive, &c.

The Minister for Algeria and the Colonies,

NAPOLEON (JEROME).

P.S. I recommend the strict and immediate execution of this order.

The statement of the *Indépendance Belge*, "that Sardinia and France have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance," has occasioned much uneasiness on the Bourse. The *Daily News* remarking this fact, says:—"Should it prove that a treaty has been signed, the event would be so far important as it would indicate that some change was at hand to induce Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel to exchange verbal and personal promises for formal engagements. We do not, however, regard the actual signature of a treaty as established; and if that has not taken place the situation is unchanged, since we are in a position to state that the most positive and binding military engagements short of a formal treaty or convention were exchanged between France and Piedmont several months since. This alliance is anything but a sudden thought of the two Governments."

Prince Mirza-Hamid-Ally Bahadoor, son of the King of Oude, and grandson of the Queen of Oude, who died in Paris about a year ago, arrived at the Hotel Laffitte on Monday night with a numerous suite.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—A deputation of the Chambers has presented the Address in reply to the Royal Speech on the opening of the Session.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the four first articles of the law on the National Guard in the tenor proposed by the Committee, and in concert with the Government.

At Turin, on Sunday, after mass in the Cathedral was over, General Niel, in the name of the Emperor of the French, demanded from the King the hand of the Princess Clotilda in marriage with Prince Napoleon. All the great officers and dignitaries of the State were present. In the evening a gala representation took place in the theatre. The King, Prince Napoleon, and the whole of the Royal family were present.

The *Indépendance Belge*, referring to communications in the *Moniteur* with regard to the Sardinian marriage, says that it is enabled to complete the information given:—"Prince Napoleon will not return to Paris before the celebration of the marriage. The bans of the august pair have been published; the ladies who will belong to the establishment of the future Imperial Princess—the Duchess of Padua, the wife of General Niel, Madame le Noury—are on the point of departing for Turin; and, finally, the nuptial ceremony itself is fixed provisionally for next Sunday (to-morrow), and will take place in the Piedmontese capital.

NAPLES.—The account received in London last week of the King's death was incorrect. His Majesty was seriously ill "of a rheumatic affection," but late accounts announce the continual improvement of the King's health.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—A letter from Parma, in the *Opinione* of Turin, states that on the 20th a tricoloured flag was found nailed over the gate of the university, just above the ducal escutcheon. It is added that the revolutionary emblem was immediately removed by the police.

The *Milan Gazette* announces that in consequence of the closing of the two universities of Padua and Pavia, several families have applied for permission to let their sons or relatives continue their studies privately in those towns, under the tuition of the professors; and that the said permission has been granted by the Archduke to those pupils whose previous conduct has justified that confidence.

General Count Giulay, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief at Milan, has arrived in Florence on a mission, the object of which is supposed to be to induce the Grand Duke definitively to abandon a neutral attitude and to support Austria.

SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 19th January contains a decree fixing the strength of the permanent army for the year 1859 at 84,000 men.

The Senate had adopted a bill for increasing the pay of the officers of the army.

The *Correspondencia Autógrafo* says that the Government has assured the Pope that the Concordat of 1851 shall be strictly observed.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon to the 19th instant state that the motion for censuring the Ministry, relative to the decree for the introduction of foreign corn, had been rejected by a large majority.

BAVARIA.

By intelligence from Munich we learn that on the 23rd all the Ministers tendered their resignation, which, however, was not accepted by the King.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council has voted a credit of half a million, in order to change immediately the guns of the whole federal infantry into arms of precision.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

A Stockholm letter says: "The health of the King has become much worse. The muscles have entirely lost their power, so that the illustrious patient not only is unable to stand but even to move a limb, and the Court journal (*the Gothenburg Journal*), describes his condition as hopeless."

RUSSIA.

The Dowager Empress has entirely recovered from her recent illness, and has already taken gentle foot exercise in the open air. It is thought that, accompanied by her son, the Emperor Alexander, she will visit Berlin next spring, and extend her journey.

UNITED STATES.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Slidell for an appropriation to facilitate the acquisition of the Island of Cuba by negotiation, and is as follows:—

Whereas Cuba, geographically, possesses a commanding influence over the large and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, of the Mississippi Valley;

Whereas the island, in its present colonial condition, must continue a source of injury and annoyance, endangering the friendly relations between Spain and the United States by the aggressions of its local authorities upon American commerce and citizens, for which tardy redress can only be had by circuitous demands on Spain; and

Whereas, in the opinion of Congress, and in accordance with the views of the President, as the best means of settling the existing and removing further difficulties, it is expedient that negotiations for the purchase of the island should be renewed; therefore, Be it enacted, &c., that thirty millions of dollars be placed in the President's hands for expenditure, either from cash in the Treasury, or borrowed on Five per Cent Bonds of one thousand dollars each, redeemable in from twelve to twenty years.

The Senate passed the French Spoliation Bill by a vote of twenty-six to twenty. It appropriates 5,000,000 dollars to satisfy the claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801.

In the House of Representatives, on the 11th instant, the resolution reported last Session from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, disapproving of the act of Commodore Paulding in the seizure of Walker and his followers at Nicaragua, was taken up and debated. Various amendments were proposed and rejected. Finally, a substitute for the report of the Committee, tendering thanks to Commodore Paulding and his officers, was adopted by a vote of ninety-nine against eighty-five; and the whole question was then laid on the table by a majority of four.

The House of Representatives, for the first time in fifteen years, refused to adjourn for the celebration of the battle of New Orleans.

Wm. Pitt Tressenden, Republican, had been re-elected United States' Senator from Maine.

Ex-Governor Bingham had been chosen United States' Senator by the Legislature of Michigan.

A private despatch from Charleston says that the cases of the crew of the ketch *Brothers*, charged with slave-trading, were taken up in the United States' District Court on the 11th inst., and the grand jury ignored the bills of indictment.

The weather was intensely cold in New York, and it was feared that the rivers would soon be closed by the large masses of floating ice. On the 11th inst. one omnibus driver was frozen to death on his box, and several others were reduced to a perfectly helpless state by the severity of the weather.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Royal Mail steam-ship *Phoebe*, Captain Clarke, arrived at Plymouth, on Wednesday. She left the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 22; St. Helena, Dec. 31; and Ascension, Jan. 4. She has specie £700; copper ore, 1995 bags; wool, 37,637lb.; and sundry wine, horns, &c. Among the passengers from the Cape are Sir Robert Stamford, Captain Salmon, Captain Crosswell, R.N., W. Hamersley, R.N., Major Morse, and Major Fraser.

Trade is improving at Capetown. Railroads are progressing. The smallpox has disappeared.

In the Transvaal Republic war to the knife has been declared against the London Society's missionaries. In the Free State things are generally peaceful.

Natal has improved as a sugar colony.

British Kaffraria is quiet and uncomplaining.

Captain Bedingfeld, of the Livingstone expedition, in consequence of some misunderstanding, has left it, and returns to England in the *Sanspareil*, which, with the *Nankin* and *Pique*, had sailed on their way home from China.

Sir M. Sausse, late puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Bombay, has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of that court; and the vacant puisne judgeship has been accepted by Mr. Joseph Arnould, of the Home Circuit.

A French political offender, exiled to Cayenne, who escaped six months ago was on Saturday arrested in a coffeehouse at Brussels, on the charge of bearing a false name.

SERVIA.—A telegram from Belgrade states that on Sunday a salute of cannon announced the arrival of Prince Milosch upon the soil of Servia, at Negotin. The Skuptschina insists upon the promulgation of a better law for the convocation and election of the National Assembly of Servia, and censures the modifications which that law has undergone.

JEDDAH.—The commission for inquiring into the outbreak at Jeddah was expected to finish its sittings by the middle of this month. The amount claimed by British subjects is £80,000. The Kalmakan, the chief of the police, and eight others have been committed to prison, and Namick Pacha, the Governor of the Holy Places does not escape suspicion, and has been summoned, much against his will, before the Commissioners.

RAILWAYS IN TURKEY.—The report of Sir Macdonald Stephenson, on the result of his personal inquiries in Smyrna and Constantinople, has been received, from which it appears that the first section of the railway of forty miles out of Smyrna will be opened in September next. The document contains several matters of interest in connection with the whole question of railway communication in Turkey.

MEXICO.—The advices from Mexico are to the 6th inst. President Zuleaga was deposed by the forces under General Robles, and had taken refuge in the house of the English Minister. General Robles had announced himself as the head of the Conservatives, and had sent commissioners to Vera Cruz to treat with Juarez for a union with the Liberals. The latest despatch states that General Miramon had been chosen President, but that Robles held the reins of Government till Miramon reached the capital.

A REBELLION IN HAYTL.—Letters have been received from several Europeans residing in the Island of Hayti, on the subject of the "revolution," which threatens the overthrow of the Emperor Soulouque. One of these letters is dated from the town of Domaives, where the insurrection broke out. The revolutionary committee has proclaimed the deposition of Soulouque, and re-established the Liberal constitution of 1846. At Port-au-Prince they are waiting for the turn of events. Soulouque has only a few troops with him, but expects some regiments from the South; it is expected, however, that part of the Imperial army will make common cause with the insurgents as soon as they meet each other in the field.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—We are requested to state that Mr. Gladstone has accepted the Lord High Commissionership of the Ionian Islands, though his tenure of that office will be of extremely short duration. He was to open the Session of the Ionian Parliament on the 25th inst. About the beginning of the second week in February he will be recalled, and his successor appointed; so that, although this temporary acceptance of office vacates Mr. Gladstone's seat for the University of Oxford, he will be re-eligible by the time a fresh election can take place; while the primary measures connected with the better administration of the islands will be introduced with greater advantage by him than by any successor to his office.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA.

The Calcutta papers, bearing date the 22nd of December, bring but little news of interest. The Calcutta Englishman speaks disparagingly of military operations carried on under the Commander-in-Chief, and asserts that the real object of the Government is "not to cut up the rebels, but to coerce them into an acceptance of the promised amnesty."

The Governor-General has made up his mind to return to the Presidency, and his establishments had received orders to hold themselves in readiness. His Lordship was expected to arrive in Calcutta by the 14th of this month: he will resume the office of President in Council, hitherto held by the Hon. John Peter Grant. The Lieutenant-Governor was still in the districts on his official tour. The Rajah of Shahgurh has been pardoned by Government.

The Englishman also gives the following official intelligence:—

Service Message from G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, Dec. 18, 5.30 p.m.—Messages of the 13th and 14th, which have been received from the political agent at Gwalior, though not very clear, showed that the rebels, under Feroze Shah, were in the neighbourhood of the Seinde River, closely pressed by Sir Robert Napier, and were crossing and recrossing it, with the object apparently of evading the Major-General's force. Intelligence from Gwalior of the 16th just received. At ten a.m. of the 15th Sir Robert Napier was at Nurwur, intending to go into Amold. His guides had failed him. The position of the rebels on that day not certainly known.

Copy of Service Message by Electric Telegraph.—From Sir William O'Shaughnessy, Sunday evening, Dec. 19, seven p.m., to Calcutta and Madras, to C. Beeson, Esq., Lord Harris, and for publication.—Most urgent—I have just received intelligence from Indore that on the 17th instant General Napier overtook the rebels under Feroze Shah at Ranode, and defeated them with great slaughter. The rebels were charged by the 14th Dragoons, who pursued them over a plain for eight miles. Captain Prettyjohn, of the Dragoons, wounded; no officers killed.

Service Message from G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, Dec. 20.—On the 16th Brigadier Macduff pursued and drove from their position some 200 or 300 rebels under Binjone Singh, who were plundering a village in the vicinity of the Seinde River. Several of the rebels were killed and wounded. Night prevented the Brigadier from following the rebels further. They fled into the dense jungles in their rear. A force has been sent from Goonab, by Captain Mayne, towards Essanghur, the rebels under Feroze Shah being reported to be at Seencé, eight coss north of that place. Intelligence from Gwalior, just received, states that on the 17th Sir Robert Napier's force beat, and pursued with slaughter for eight miles, the rebels under Feroze Shah. Captain (?) Mintic, with fourteen dragoons, captured six elephants. Captain Prettyjohn, Dragoons, wounded, besides eight or ten men; none killed.

CLEARANCE OF JUGDESPRE JUNGLES.—The clearance of the Jugdespre Jungles is progressing satisfactorily. The work has been given to Mr. Burrows, of the firm of Messrs. Burn and Co., railway contractors. The Engineers' Journal states that two thousand workmen are now employed in cutting and removing the trees, and that nearly two thousand five hundred acres, or one-twelfth part of the jungles, have already been cut down. The work, observes the Journal, has been undertaken by the contractor on condition that the jungles are to be cut down at his own expense, the Government granting him the whole of the lands rent free for a period of ninety-nine years. These jungles have formed the refuge of the rebels for months past, and it is from these retreats that Koer Singh's followers have given so much trouble.

CHINA.

The dates from Hong-Kong are to December 15. The intelligence is unimportant.

Since the Earl of Elgin left Shanghai on a trip up the Yang-tze-kiang nothing authentic has been heard of the expedition; and, as his Lordship had been absent four weeks when the mail steamer was dispatched, intelligence is looked for hourly.

His Excellency Baron Gros, the French Ambassador, left Shanghai on the 27th ult., in his Imperial Majesty's ship *La Place*, bound to this port. But the *La Place* had the misfortune to run into the mud off one of the Chusan islands, and lost her rudder; in consequence of which his Excellency had to shift his quarters to her Majesty's ship *Nimrod* (soon apprised at Ningpo of the accident), and return to Shanghai. Thence the Baron and suite again departed on the 7th, and finally arrived here in the English mail steamer *Athena* on the 11th instant. The *La Place* has been towed back to Shanghai by her Majesty's ship *Inflexible*.

His Excellency Mr. Reed, United States' Commissioner, left this port for America on the 8th instant. The Legation is now in charge of the Chinese Secretary, Mr. S. Wells Williams, LL.D.

At Canton matters are progressing steadily, though Major-General Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee's policy of keeping the garrison closely confined within the walls is loudly decried.

The state of affairs at Ningpo is alarming. The hostile attitude of the Tong-sean people and the Taoutai's party is still maintained; they have occasional encounters, in which either side have men killed or captured and them decapitated. In the last fight the Taoutai lost sixteen men, and the Tong-sean people twelve. A few heads, in red pails, hung on bamboo poles, are seen on the bridge of boats—not a very pleasing spectacle. From Foo-chow-foo and Amoy reports are favourable.

A rather alarming fire broke out in the centre of the city (Hong-Kong), on the 5th of December, and only by the most extraordinary exertions were the premises of the Oriental Bank Corporation kept from destruction. One fine building, the residence and godowns of Messrs. Schaeffer and Co., merchants, and offices of H. J. Tarrant, solicitor, was totally destroyed, together with four other houses of the style "compradoric."

Sir John Bowring left Hong-Kong for Manilla in her Majesty's screw-steamer *Magicienne* on the 29th of November.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, well known in English fashionable circles, has, according to a Vienna letter in the *German Journal of Frankfort*, chosen unto himself a bride at Pesth, who is at present with him at Semlin. The marriage, the letter states, is to take place at Galatz, and after the ceremony the young couple will proceed to India.

JOURNEY IN MEXICO.—At a meeting of the members of the Royal Geographical Society, held on Monday last—Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair—a paper was read on a "Journey in Mexico," by Charles Sevin, Esq., F.R.G.S. The author, accompanied by an experienced Cornish miner and assayer, started from England in May, 1856, arrived at San Francisco, via Panama, on the 16th of June, and, having visited the gold and quicksilver mines in the neighbourhood, set out for Mazatlan (Mexico), which they reached on the 25th of the same month, whence they pursued a northerly direction, following the road to the Sierra Madre, passing successively the towns of Culiacan, the country in the neighbourhood of which is extremely rich and beautiful; Cinala, and El Fuerte, the last being near the boundaries of Sonora, and seventy-eight miles east of Almos, on the principal road to the port of Guaymas. The country around El Fuerte (situated on a great plain) is described as inferior to that of Culiacan; the town is on the southern bank of the river of the same name, which is here very broad and deep, rises to a great height during the rainy season, and has its source far in the interior of the Sierra, being strengthened by the waters gathered within a circuit of 400 miles, and still within the water-partings of the west part of the Great Cordillera. The Rio El Fuerte, flowing almost in a due westerly direction through the whole province of Cinala, divides it from the province of Sonora, and ultimately falls into the Gulf of California. Leaving this place, they travelled in an easterly direction, and after passing several small towns and villages, and crossing the Rio Chois with some difficulty, proceeded across high mountains, covered with primitive and tropical woods, the travellers stopped and examined some copper-smelting works belonging formerly to an Englishman, Mr. Anderson, situated on a mountain ridge about 3500 feet above the level of the valley below. Continuing their journey in the direction of the province of Chihuahua, and constantly ascending, they reached a great plateau, the summit of one of the highest points of the Cordillera, 8000 or 9000 feet above the level of the sea, which opened up a fine panoramic view of the neighbouring country. They then pushed on to the capital of Chihuahua, which, together with the province, is described, and on their return they passed on both sides many Indian villages, visited the formerly flourishing town of Botopilas, the richest silver mining district of the North of Mexico, the Pueblo of Bahuarachie and its famous copper mines, again reached El Fuerte, and returned to Mazatlan, following nearly the same route. Mr. Sevin describes very fully the present state of the country, its resources, and its inhabitants, and his narrative is illustrated by diagrams, showing the mountain ranges and physical character of the country, and accompanied by numerous specimens of minerals, to which his attention had been specially directed. He states that there are everywhere indications of the presence of silver, which is now worked without much skill or enterprise, and he is of opinion that if English capital and every were employed, it would be attended with great profit.

COUNTRY NEWS.

There have recently been discovered in one of the limestone quarries at Oreton, near Plymouth, the teeth, bones, and other remains of lions, tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, horses, hyenas, and other animals.

The *Durham Chronicle* reports that a gentleman residing at Darlington, who had married his deceased wife's sister, has recently been openly repelled from the communion in the face of the whole congregation by the officiating minister of his parish, with the sanction of the Bishop of the diocese.

A number of delegates from various manufacturing districts met a few days ago at the Cotton Tree Inn, Manchester, to consider a bill which had been prepared with a view of preventing strikes and lock-outs, by the establishment of boards of conciliation and arbitration. After some discussion the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight, when the propriety of adopting or rejecting the bill will be decided on.

An alarming accident happened on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway on Sunday evening. An express train ran off the line about eight miles from Sheffield, the engine and carriages falling on the top of an embankment and across the line. Many of the passengers were severely injured, but are expected to recover. The accident seems to have arisen from the train going at too great a speed when passing over a curve.

LIVERPOOL SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS.—This society was established in February last year, and has just closed an exhibition of a most promising and successful character. At the first annual meeting, held on Tuesday, a report was read, which stated that the exhibition had elicited general approval, and had fully justified the anticipations of the promoters.

WRECK OF A STEAMER AND LOSS OF THIRTEEN LIVES.—On Saturday last the steamer *Czar*, Captain Jackson, for London, struck on the Vroge Rock, Lizard Point, and almost instantly foundered. The master, his wife, and child were drowned, and ten others are reported as the number lost; the coast-guard galley saved several; others were saved in the life-boat of the ill-fated vessel. Amongst those saved are the first mate, two engineers, and the master's nephew.

NEWCASTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The annual meeting of this chamber was held on Tuesday, when the yearly report was read, and other business of the chamber was transacted. The chamber agreed to petition Parliament in favour of the abolition of the timber duties; and a memorial was also determined to be presented to the Lords of the Treasury, praying that the present Custom-house disunity on the Tyne might be put an end to.

A numerous and influential meeting has been recently held in the Townhall, Truro, to support a proposed plan for the construction of docks at Falmouth. Viscount Falmouth, who presided, said that the mails were removed from Falmouth in consequence of the want of two requirements—dock accommodation for steam-traffic and a railway. There was now a railway constructed to within eleven miles of the port, and they only wanted dock accommodation to supply the remaining deficiency.

POACHING AFFRAYS.—A desperate conflict occurred early on Friday morning (last week) between the keepers of Mr. Smith, of High Gosforth, and some poachers, one of whom, one Potter, fired his gun, but fortunately without effect, when he and another were overpowered, the third man making his escape. One of the keepers, Stobart, was severely wounded in the head.—Early on Saturday morning last three poachers were found in a copse on the estate of Lord Portman, at Pyle, Somerset. The pursuers were a farmer, his two sons, and a servant. As they came up one of the poachers, named George Hill, turned and fired; the charge lodged in various parts of the body of Albert Miell, one of the farmer's sons; his brother was also slightly wounded. Another of the poachers, named Vining, struck George Miell over the head with his gun, causing blood to flow. All three men were apprehended in the course of the day.—A poaching affray of a most violent character took place early on Monday morning at Shelford, near Nottingham, on the preserves of the Earl of Chesterfield, seven miles from Nottingham. It appears that about one o'clock six gamekeepers were on the watch in the above grounds when they discovered a number of nets, near to which were about twenty poachers. The keepers attempted to capture some of the men, when a regular *mélée* took place. Life-preservers, loaded sticks, and other dangerous weapons were used by the poachers. The keepers let loose their dogs, when some of the poachers shouted out "Stab them!" and three dogs were shortly afterwards seriously wounded. The scuffle between the parties was terrific, and one of the keepers, named Woodward, was seriously wounded. Some of the poachers also received dangerous wounds. One of them, named Ward, got some severe blows on the head, and was captured. The keeper also succeeded in taking another of the poachers, named Woolaston alias Curgons.

MR. TENNYSON D'EYNOURT'S VILLAGE SCHOOL.—Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt has built a new school at Tealby, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire. The school was erected from a design which emanated from Mr. D'Eyncourt himself, and was executed by village workmen. The building, which is cruciform, and in the Gothic style of architecture, is calculated to hold about 200 boys and girls. It was opened on the 29th of November last, with 100 scholars, but since then there has been a considerable increase. On Thursday week an address was presented to Mr. D'Eyncourt. In his reply, Mr. D'Eyncourt explained the regulations of the school:—"The school is placed under Government inspection, and is for the boys and girls of Tealby and the neighbourhood, without regard to religious differences. 2. The scholars will be instructed, generally, in reading, writing, arithmetic in all its practical branches, grammar, composition, geography, history, drawing, and vocal music. Moreover, lessons and popular lectures will occasionally be given, not only explanatory of the occupation and ordinary objects of every-day life, but embracing the useful arts, practical science, and moral philosophy, so as to awaken and utilise the intellectual powers, and thus, with the aid of devotional exercises, provide for a conscientious and efficient discharge of the duties common to all classes of society. Such instruction will be gradually administered in a manner suitable to the ages and capacities of the scholars, who will be classed accordingly by the master. Adults may be admitted to the lectures by gratuitous tickets. The girls will be employed at needlework during part of the day, under the superintendence of a governess; and any boys, whose parents desire it, may receive lessons in Latin, French, and mathematics after school hours, by an arrangement with the master." In conclusion, Mr. D'Eyncourt said:—"Religion would be carefully, anxiously, and diligently cultivated in the school. It would be cultivated by instructing the scholars in the principles of the Christian faith, so far as it was consistent with every principle of religious liberty, upon which he had ever acted in public life, and it was impossible for him to act upon any other. Portions of the Scripture would be read daily in the school, and an explanation would be given by the master of any obscure passage, but it would be unsectarian in its character." (The right hon. gentleman retired in the midst of prolonged applause.)

THE CAMPANA MUSEUM.

EVERY visitor to Rome must be aware that amongst the art-treasures of that city the Museum of the Marquis Campana is celebrated for its accumulation of statues, bronzes, medals, jewellery, engraved stones, cameo rings, glass vessels, terra-cottas, and objects of ancient Greek and Roman workmanship of the rarest and most costly character. So unique, indeed, is it in objects of Etruscan art especially, that it is considered in this respect superior to the Museo Gregoriano at the Vatican; and so complete and extensive, that it forms a perfect history of art amongst the most civilised nations of the ancient world. A collection so valuable and important could only have been made by a man of profound learning, extraordinary industry and perseverance, and inspired by an intense love of art. Such a man is the Marquis Campana, the descendant of an ancient noble family who, for twenty-six years, held the important post of director of the great public pawnbroking establishment in Rome, known as the Monte di Pietà. English readers, to whom the idea of a London pawnbroker's shop may suggest itself, should be informed that the Monte di Pietà is in Rome a national institution, conducted on a paternal and benevolent principle, under the control of the Papal Government, by whom money is advanced for loans at the moderate rate of five per cent interest. There is but one establishment of the kind in the city; private individuals not being admitted to carry on the pawnbroking business. The State making a monopoly of benevolence, takes upon itself the protection of those whom distress obliges to raise money upon property pledged. The director, appointed by the Government, is a person of considerable consequence—his important functions giving him a position in some respects corresponding to that of a Minister of Finance. This office, which has been held by the Marquis Campana since 1833, descended to him from his father. Nurtured in the very shrine of ancient art, and amidst the glorious wrecks of what was once the metropolis of the world, the Marquis became an enthusiast in collecting the remains of classic art, and with that single object in view devoted nearly thirty years of his life, besides expending vast sums of his own money, to the acquisition—from various museums, private collections, and other sources—of the

choicest treasures of art exhumed from the tombs, temples, and ruins of Rome, and the cities of Latium, Etruria, and ancient Greece.

A painful interest attaches to this magnificent museum, from the fact that the noble single-minded lover of art to whom it owes its existence has unfortunately compromised himself with the Roman Government, and is at this moment wearing out his life in the prison of San Michel. The charge brought against the ex-director was that of having misappropriated the funds of the Monte di Pietà for the purchase of works of art, not the least valuable portion of which is contained in the Museum, attached to the institution. Without entering into the legal intricacies of a suit which resulted in the condemnation of the Marquis, we may say that the greatest sympathy has been felt for this unfortunate nobleman, who has been cruelly degraded and punished for a fault committed under greatly extenuating circumstances. It is admitted that the funds of the Monte di Pietà were applied by the Marquis—with the cognisance, if not with the authority, of the Papal Government—in forming a museum celebrated throughout the world, and the treasures of which have been well designated by the highest art-authority as "les plus beaux et les plus riches fleurons de la couronne artistique de notre superbe Italie." But it should not be overlooked that the most valuable portable objects of the collection were actually deposited by him, as pledges for the sums paid for them, in a series of galleries and chambers reserved for their exclusive reception in the Monte di Pietà, one of which is represented in the accompanying Engraving. The Marquis was placed in the most favourable and exceptional position in Italy for making an extraordinary assemblage of works of art; indeed, it would have been impossible for any individual to have formed so magnificent a museum had he not been enabled to purchase collections or portions of collections already made by amateurs and antiquaries whose personal researches had been prosecuted in the same field of art. Besides his family titles, the Marquis is the bearer of several honorary distinctions conferred upon him by European Princes and Potentates. He is a Knight of the Pontifical Order of St. Gregorio, of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of St. Salvador of Greece, of St. Anna of Russia, of the Civil Order of St. Michael of Bavaria, of the Lion of Zähringen of Baden, of Ernest of Saxony, Commander of the Order of Dannebrog of Denmark, Aulic Councillor of Saxe-Weimar, Knight of the Order of St. Francisco of Naples, and Officer of the Legion of Honour. He is also allied to the following learned societies and academies connected with archaeological art:—The Roman Academy of Archaeology, of which he was president and treasurer; honorary associate of the Pontifical Academy of St. Luke; member of the Archaeological Institute of Rome; corresponding fellow of the French Institute; honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects—of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of the North of Denmark—of the Artistic Historic Institute of France; honorary associate of the Academy of Fine Arts of Copenhagen, and of Bologna; corresponding associate of the Royal Academy of Naples, and of the Academy of Sciences of Turin; and member of the Antiquarian Society, London; besides many others which would occupy too much space to detail, but which are so many convincing proofs, not only of the universal homage paid to his talents, but of his exalted moral character.

The museum, formed, as we have said, of the rich spoils and magnificent specimens of the departed grandeur of the classic soils of Greece and Italy, is divided into ten sections.

The first comprises antique Greek and Roman Sculpture, and exhibits in chronological order a series of most interesting historical monuments.

The second section is that of the Bronzes, containing Greek, Roman, and Etruscan bronzes of every variety; statues, busts, urns, arms (offensive and defensive), mirrors, vases, candelabra, baskets, coffers, strigils, and sacred and domestic utensils of the ancients. In this portion of the museum are several beautiful casques of various forms, either of massive silver, or incrusted with gold and silver foliage and ornaments.

The third section contains the rare collection of Ancient Terra-Cottas, which has formed the subject of a splendid volume.

In the fourth section—one of great extent and rarity—we find a large collection of Etruscan and Greek Vases, of the most exquisite and original design, systematically arranged. No museum in the world can boast such admirable specimens as are here exhibited in this interesting branch of ancient art, so valuable to science and archaeology.

The fifth section—that of Antique Jewellery—is exceedingly rare and curious, comprehending all that relates to the female toilette in gems or precious stones; and the general ornaments of priests, warriors, and officials in public ceremonies. The goldsmith's art, in which the people of Italy have always displayed remarkable skill and taste, is here represented by diadems, collars, bracelets, ear-pendants and rings, set with emeralds, rubies, cornelians, agates, and other stones of the most beautiful workmanship.

The sixth section—Ancient Medals—is not the least curious or remarkable in the museum. The medals have this peculiarity, that they are all of gold, to the number of four hundred, and form a regular series, from the period of the Roman Republic to the fall of the Empire under the Byzantine monarchs.

In the seventh section are collected the Cameos and Engraved Stones, Scarabs, Rings, &c., two hundred in number, mounted in gold; the greater portion of them being of Etruscan workmanship. Amongst the cameos is the celebrated one of the Empress Livia, which belonged to Pope Alexander VII.

The eighth section—that of Glasses—presents a very interesting illustration of the domestic life of the ancients. Here are the actual drinking-glasses, cups, and vases which have graced the banquets of the luxurious Romans, and the still more remote Etruscans, with the elegant toilet appurtenances of the fair dames of antiquity.

The ninth section comprises the Frescoes and Paintings of the museum. They consist chiefly of fragments detached from the walls, on which are represented subjects taken from the Pagan mythology and ancient history. With the exception of the Pompeian Museum at Naples, there is no place where the art of painting as practised by the Greeks and Romans can be so well studied as amongst these curious relics of antiquity.

The tenth and last section is devoted wholly to the interesting objects obtained during the researches and excavations at Cumæ and Sorrento, undertaken by the direction of the Count of Syracuse. They consist chiefly of works of art in marble and bronze, statues, vases, columns, entablatures, capitals, and curiosities of various kinds which are not to be found elsewhere.

This magnificent museum—of which we have only been able to give a very brief sketch, but which is, in fact, a resurrection of all that relates to the civil, religious, and military life of the classic countries of antiquity—will soon be lost to the country where it was formed. The unfortunate circumstances in which the Marquis Campana is placed, and the claims which the Papal Government have upon the Museum, will necessitate the sale of its contents at no distant period. The opportunity which will thus be presented—with the sanction of the authorities of Rome—for acquiring the most unique, extensive, and complete collection of objects of ancient art that has ever been offered for competition to the world will not, we trust, be allowed to escape by wealthy England. Although the sum required for the purchase of this magnificent Museum may be large, it will be but as a drop of water from the colossal resources of the country, which could not be expended more beneficially than in securing for the nation such inestimable art-treasures. Mr. Gladstone, a man of the most refined taste and judgment, on receiving from the Marquis Campana, in the year 1854, a copy of his magnificent illustrated work thus expresses himself relative to the purchase of the collection by this country:—"Si heureusement je me trouverai à même d'entretenir des communications formelles avec votre Excellence au sujet de l'achat de vos trésors pour l'embellissement de ma patrie, c'est grâce à vous que je tiens en main, le moyen de m'inspirer sans l'intermédiaire de personne au moins quant à une partie du contenu de vos salles." A copy of the superb work referred to, together with a volume of beautiful photographs of the principal statues and busts, is now in the possession of Mr. Robert Phillips, of 23, Cockspur-street, who has been duly accredited by the administrators of the property to negotiate the sale of it, and to whom we are indebted for some valuable information on the subject. As the first step towards awakening public attention to the opportunity, which, if once lost, can never be recalled, a number of gentlemen

are about to associate themselves for the purpose of raising a subscription sufficient to purchase this magnificent museum for the country. The Roman Government have pledged themselves to give every facility to a project which we earnestly hope may be carried out to a successful completion, being deeply impressed with the conviction that it will redound to the honour and artistic of England.

THE LAUGHTON MEMORIAL WINDOW, IN BOSTON CHURCH.

ON the River Witham, near its junction with the stormy waters of the Northern Sea, or rather on that singular portion of it shut in between broad sandy flats, known by the expressive name of the Wash, stands the populous borough of Boston, boasting a population of upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, and a considerable marine commerce. The quaint old martyrologist, John Foxe, who has preserved the records of so many deeds of heroic endurance, and the names of so many brave sufferers for the sake of truth and conscience, was born here. In the vicinity of the borough stands Bolingbroke Castle, where Henry IV. was born; and Wainfleet, the birthplace of the wise prelate, William of Waynflete, who founded the beautiful Magdalen College, Oxford.

Boston's chief architectural glory is undoubtedly its church, dedicated to the saint from whom the city itself derives its name—St. Botolph (Botolph's town), the excellent patron of seamen. From the busy river this rich Gothic pile, with its lofty tower, presents a splendid feature, and it is the boast and admiration of all the country side. First established about 1309, —245 feet in length, and 100 feet in breadth; its grand, massive tower, 300 feet in height and ascended by a flight of 365 steps—it is surely one of the most magnificent ecclesiastical edifices in the eastern counties, and a noble monument of the architectural genius of our pious ancestors. The octagonal lantern which crowns the tower, and from which a fine panorama—of the fens and plains, fertile and blooming, girding the city round, of the distant waters, of the river and its busy craft—may be obtained, resembles in some of its details the lantern of the cathedral at Antwerp. A copy of the splendid masterpiece of Rubens adorning that cathedral, "The Descent from the Cross," forms the altar-piece, first set up in 1741. It is divided into four compartments, representing the Crucifixion, the Annunciation, the Presentation in the Temple, and the Ascension.

The lantern, says Rickman, is panelled throughout, and each side is pierced with a large two-light window, having double transoms; this composition gives to the upper part of the steeple a richness and lightness scarcely equalled in the kingdom. The Church is principally Decorated, and the tower Perpendicular, in style, both excellent in their kind. The chancel is partly Decorated and partly Perpendicular, and there is a good south porch. The tower, which is one of the finest compositions of the Perpendicular style, is a complete arrangement of paneling over walls and buttresses, except the belfry story, in which the window is so large as nearly to occupy the whole face of the tower.

This beautiful edifice has just received an additional ornament in the shape of a stained glass window, executed by Mr. Ballantyne, of Edinburgh, from the

designs of the well-known sculptor and architect, Mr. J. W. Thomas, of which we are fully justified in speaking as elaborate in composition and perfect in execution. It is designed as a memorial window, in honour of a worthy benefactor of the borough, Mr. John Laughton, who founded, in 1707, a school for the education of the sons of poor freemen, and has been placed in the south-west chapel of the ancient church. We may note as a fact of peculiar interest and significance that this chapel has been recently restored with great taste, at the sole expense of the citizens of the sister city, Boston, in the United States—descendants of those brave pilgrim-fathers who, about 1630, planted the English laws and the English faith in Massachusetts, and named the infant settlement Boston, in honour of their pastor—himself a Bostonian—the Rev. John Cotton.

The memorial window is composed of three lights, within which are depicted, in glowing and varied colours, three admirably appropriate subjects from the life of our Saviour. In one we see the infant Jesus "in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions." In another, surrounded by his disciples, He taketh a little child, and warmeth them that whoever received that child in His name, received Him also. In the third, he blesseth the little children, "for of such is the kingdom of God."

The tracery of this beautiful window contains, in three compartments, angels extending scrolls, which bear suitable inscriptions:—"Suffer little children to come unto me;" "Forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of heaven;" "Lovest thou me, feed my lambs." We must mention that over the groups already described is rich canopied work of quaint and graceful design, elaborately filling up the space between the groups and the upper part of the lights. The inscription at the base of the window indicates the purpose for which it has been constructed, and runs as follows:

In grateful memory of John Laughton, who founded a school in this borough for the education of the sons of poor freemen, A.D. MDCCVII. This window was contributed by freemen and freemen's sons, MDCCCLVIII. He is buried (as is supposed) within the walls of this chapel.

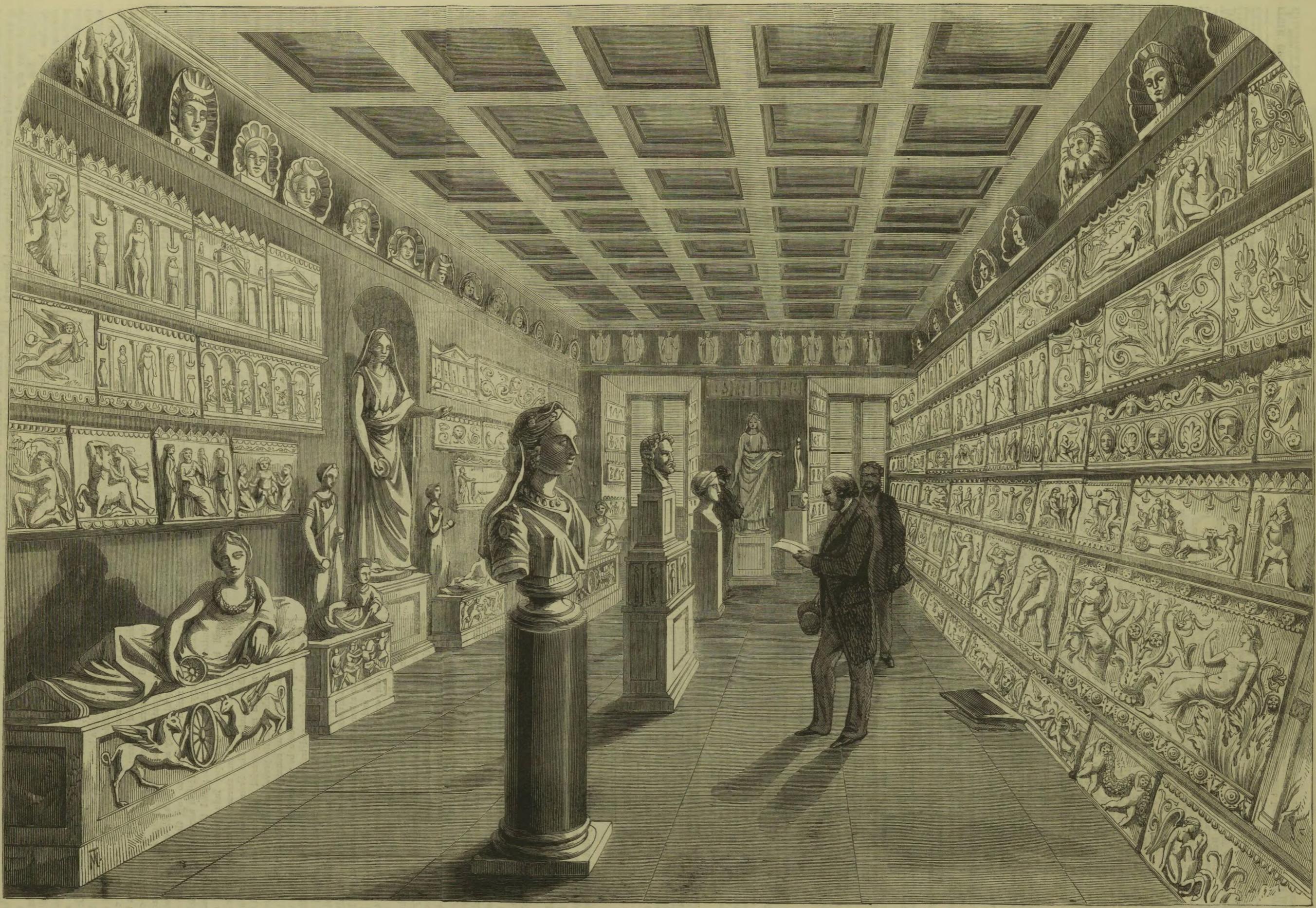
In panels underneath the groups are emblems of the Holy Trinity, the Agnus Dei, and the sacred initials I.H.S. (Jesus Hominum Salvator—Jesus, the Saviour of Mankind), gracefully composed, with appropriate foliage.

Of the exquisite arrangement of the figures, and the fertile imagination of the decorative work, it would be difficult to speak in too eulogistic terms. We regret that our Artist has found it impossible to do justice to a work which fully confirms the high repute of Mr. Thomas, who has shown very vividly, in this beautiful specimen, how agreeably well-drawn figures and well-arranged groups may be made to harmonise with the characteristics of the Gothic, instead of adding another to the many grotesque failures arising from the servile imitation of the errors of the mediæval artists, who, whatever may have been their merits as colourists, knew but little of the principles of true Art.

Let us add that, as the chapel will perpetuate the loyal feelings of our Boston kinsmen in the United States, so this window will record the gratitude of those freemen and freemen's sons who have benefited so greatly by the splendid munificence of John Laughton.



THE LAUGHTON MEMORIAL WINDOW IN BOSTON CHURCH



THE SCULPTURE GALLERY IN THE CAMPANA MUSEUM, ROME.—SEE PAGE 129.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Wednesday a Council was held at the East India House, when James Ranald Martin, Esq., F.R.S., was appointed Examining Physician to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The next examination for direct commissions in the army by the Council of Military Education, under the presidency of Major-General Cannon, Major-General Portlock, and the other members of the Council, will take place on the 7th proximo and four successive days, at Burlington House, Piccadilly.

Dr. Reid, late second master of the St. Marylebone and All Souls' Grammar School, in union with King's College, London, has just been promoted to the vice-principalship of the West London Collegiate School.

The London Life Assurance Association have had a discussion on the question of paying £4217 on a life policy of the late John Sulter, who poisoned himself, held by Mr. Vincent Scully. The motion that the payment be made was lost. A poll is to take place on the question.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 928 boys and 923 girls—in all, 1851 children—were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1613. The deaths in the metropolitan districts during last week were again numerous though they were not equal to the number produced by the high rate of mortality of the previous week. The present return contains 1839 deaths, which exceeds the estimated number by 58.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD.—The thirty-first annual meeting of the governors of this hospital was held on Tuesday in the board-room of the hospital. The secretary read the report of the committee of management, from which it appeared that the income of the hospital for the past year (including balances in hand at its commencement of about £134) amounted £6784 0s. 4d. The total expenditure amounted to £6597 10s. 1d., leaving in favour of the charity £183 10s. 8d. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the officers of the hospital, and the meeting separated.

ELAND VENISON.—On Friday evening, under the presidency of Professor Owen, a party of gentlemen, consisting of members of the Zoological Society and others interested in the progress of Natural History, dined at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, to celebrate the introduction and discuss the merits of Eland venison. The gentlemen were enabled to ascertain that the new dish resembled beef, with a decided flavour of venison, and that the fineness of the fibre and delicacy of the fat were among its most striking characteristics. The animal when killed was five years old, and although not of full size, weighed 1176 lb. as it fell.

AN APPEAL CASE of a very complicated and extraordinary nature has occupied a great deal of the time of the Lord Chancellor and Lords Justices. A Mrs. Sheppard died in 1857, and her property was a cause of dispute. Her alleged husband's next of kin claimed on one side and her legatees on the other. The former gained the cause in the Court below. Hence the appeal. The allegation of the plaintiffs in the case is that Mrs. Sheppard was not Mrs. Sheppard, since she was already a wife. Mrs. Masters, when she married Sheppard. The other side contend that Masters and Sheppard were the same persons, and that they were married a second time to remedy an informality in the first marriage. The case was complicated beyond description. On Wednesday judgment was given for the defendant.

A MEETING OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION was held in the Metropolis on Friday evening, last week, for the purpose of securing an efficient system of registration of qualified practitioners under the new Act. The meeting was convened by a body called the London Medical Registration Association, which society takes upon itself to give information to the medical council established by the Act of last session, of all cases coming to their knowledge of persons practising without proper qualifications. It was stated that a vigilance committee had been established to detect offenders. Dr. Hawkins said he had been informed of fifty unqualified persons at present in practice. One speaker expressed his belief that as many as one thousand persons are at present illegally practising and daily cheating both the profession and the public.

CITY ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the governors of this institution took place on Thursday last, at the hospital, Hatton-garden—Mr. Pellock in the chair. From the report, read by the secretary, it appeared that the admission to the hospital was free, and that the number of patients during the year amounted to 815 persons, 96 of whom had club-feet, 178 were affected with curvatures of the bones of the leg, 126 curvatures of the spine, 238 knock-knees; and amongst the list of patients were persons suffering from contractions of the hip, knees, toes, shoulders, fingers, and the like. The total number of patients admitted since the foundation of the hospital was 6437. The balance in hand was £4 1s. 10d. A donation from C. T. of £100 was presented to the hospital by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and £50 from Bishop Maitby. The Dukes of Marlborough and Cleveland, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and the Rev. Dean Trench had become vice-presidents. The debt due by the hospital was about £600. The report was received, and the meeting separated.

FALL OF HOUSES.—On Thursday week the upper part of several houses which are in course of erection in Kentish-town, near the tollgate, fell to the ground, carrying down the whole of the scaffoldings and their occupants. Five of the men were sadly injured, but no one was killed. On Sunday morning another portion of the same pile of buildings came down with a great crash.—Two other accidents of a similar nature have happened in other parts of London. A warehouse at Bankside, filled with corn in sacks, and known as the Bank-end Wharf, fell to the ground on Saturday last, giving way, it is thought, under the pressure of the weight of the corn. Part of an adjoining foundry was pulled down by the fall of the wharf-buildings, but no lives were lost, the persons belonging to both establishments having all left. The wharf buildings were built, it is said, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. On Saturday morning last a building fell in Harper-street, Kent-road, burying two men and two horses under the ruins. By instant and praiseworthy exertions the unfortunate men were released from their perilous situation, both seriously injured.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY COMPANY.—The usual half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Thursday last, at the Bridge House Tavern, Southwark, to receive the report of the directors, and on other business—Leo Shuster, Esq., in the chair. The report, amongst other matters, referred to the differences which had taken place between the company and the South-Western Railway Company in reference to the Portsmouth branch, and said that, while the directors were determined to maintain the rights of the shareholders, they were at the same time desirous of throwing no obstacles in the way of an amicable adjustment of the differences which existed between the two companies. The report further stated that, after reserving an available balance for the purposes of the railway, the directors were enabled to declare a dividend of 3½ per cent on the half year. On the motion of the chairman the report was adopted. The directors and auditors going out by rotation were re-elected. The 3½ per cent dividend—amounting to £161,649, leaving a balance to the credit of the current half year of £3182, and making the dividend for the year amount to six per cent—was then declared, and the dividend separated.

LAKE UJJI, IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—At a meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society held in Burlington House on Monday—the President, Sir Roderick Murchison, in the chair—a paper was read on Lake Ujji, in Central Africa. The communication consisted of notes from Captains Burton and Speke, giving brief accounts of the Eastern exploring expedition, and their arrival at and survey of the Lake Ujji, which lies to the west of Zanguebar, and from the space occupied on the map, is about two hundred miles long and twenty-seven miles broad. The explorers gave a deplorable account of the difficulties they had had to contend against, arising from the unhealthy state of the country, and the attacks of poisonous insects. Captain Burton had been stung in the ear by a small insect, from the effects of which he had suffered most severely; and from that cause, added to the climate, he had been affected with blindness and deafness, and was almost incapacitated from continuing his journey, being obliged to be carried. Captain Speke had suffered almost to the same extent. All their asses had died, many of the native attendants had deserted them, and but for the kind help of the French Consul, after the death of the English Consul at Zanguebar, they would not have been able to proceed. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, they continued their explorations till they arrived at the lake, where they spent considerable time in making their survey, and they sent home a map showing its extent and bearings. Not satisfied with this success, Captain Speke had set out in search of the much-talked-of large Central African lake, which, they had received reliable information, would be found at a distance of sixteen days' journey to the north. At the date of these notes, in June last, Captain Burton, who was too unwell to accompany Captain Speke, was anxiously waiting his return about midway between Lake Ujji and Zanguebar. Sir Roderick Murchison said that the explorations effected by these travellers in Central Africa were second only in importance to those of Dr. Livingstone. The distance they had penetrated was 500 miles from the east coast through a district, a great part of which had not been before visited by Europeans. The results of their discoveries confirmed those of Dr. Livingstone in showing that in the central part of Africa there was an extensive plateau of water. They also tended to show that the supposed mountains of the moon were in fact all "moonshine," for there were no indications of such mountains in the route they penetrated, though not far south of the reputed latitude of those mountains. The features of the country, of which a section was given on the map, exhibited the highest mountain that the travellers crossed to be not more than 5000 feet high, and the lake Ujji was at an elevation of 1800 feet. Mr. M'Queen contended for the existence of the mountains of the moon, which he said had been distinctly seen by missionaries capped with snow.—Sir Roderick Murchison announced that the Royal Geographical Society had received a charter from the Queen, and that the members of the society were now unquestionably Fellows.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has fixed Wednesday, the 18th of May, for the celebration of the two-hundred-and-fifth anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy, at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Court of Common Pleas, on Friday, granted a rule in the great Shrewsbury case, calling upon the Earl of Shrewsbury to show cause why the verdict found for him last term should not be set aside. The effect of the verdict in question was to give possession of Alton Towers and the immense estates attached to the earldom to the plaintiff, the present Earl.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT ARABIC TABLETS.—At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Saturday last, Sir Henry Rawlinson made a short communication respecting some tablets, engraved on copper or brass, which have recently been discovered near Sana, in Arabia. A cast and a printed impression from one of these tablets, about the size of a duodecimo page, had been sent to Sir Henry by a gentleman residing at Sana, which he exhibited to the meeting. About thirty of the tablets have been found, several of which are in the possession of the gentleman who sent the one exhibited, and he expects to be able to secure the whole. Many of them are of larger size, and they are all engraved with Himyaritic characters, which, from their close resemblance to Arabic, can be readily deciphered. The inscriptions on these tablets, it is expected, will throw considerable light on the ancient history of Arabia. The one exhibited bears the date of 604, but from what era is as yet uncertain. Colonel Rawlinson is inclined to fix the age of the tablet at about 200 of the Christian era.

THE RECENT FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE POLYTECHNIC.—The inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Emma Pike, at the recent fatal accident at the Polytechnic Institution, terminated on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and expressed their belief that the fall of the staircase was occasioned "by the cutting for insertion of the trelliswork and brackets, and the incautious manner of doing the work." They "regret the adoption by the directors of the recommendation to repair the steps instead of reconstructing them." In a presentation of suggestions the jury say:—"The jury cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing, in the strongest manner, their opinion that all public buildings should be subject to a periodical inspection. A competent person for such purpose should be appointed by the Government, whose duty it should be to inspect all buildings used or intended for public assemblies. That such an inspector should forward a certificate to some office, and upon that certificate stating that the building was erected and finished in all parts in a proper manner for the purpose for which it was intended a licence should be granted for such building to be opened. That upon all alterations and repairs of importance the like inspection should take place, and the same certificate should be made and licence granted. The jury also strongly object to the almost irresponsible power now vested in the hands of companies and individuals in the erection and maintenance of our public places of resort, and wish to impress upon the Government the absolute necessity of not allowing the ensuing session of Parliament to pass without some enactment to enforce these suggestions."

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—A series of six lectures on the fine arts and art collections has been announced for delivery in the theatre of this museum on Monday evenings. The first two, on Hindoo Art as illustrated by the history, drawings, buildings, and sculpture of the Hindoos; and on Mohammedan Art, illustrating the influence of Byzantine art on the schools of the East, the development of the arts of the Mohammedans in Egypt, Spain, and India, as seen in their mosques and other buildings and decorations, by Dr. G. Kinkel (who delivered his first on Monday last). The third, on Sculpture in Relief, by Richard Westmacott, R.A.; the fourth, fifth, and sixth, on Ancient Greek Painted Pottery, on the Italian Majolica Wares, and on Porcelain Wares in General, by J. C. Robinson, Esq., F.S.A.—A collection of Chinese food, just received at the South Kensington Museum, through Sir John Bowring, will give some little insight into the nature of a Chinese dinner. It includes a collection of Chinese wines; a small number of specimens of tea; some kinds of seaweed; fourteen varieties of Chinese cakes; preserved fruits and vegetables, &c. There are also tempting varieties of tobacco. Some of the specimens are marked "Mild, for women," whilst others are prepared for smoking through water-pipes. These specimens are accompanied by several pipes used in smoking both opium and tobacco. There are various miscellaneous substances of more or less interest, such as seeds, dried fruits, preparations from the bamboo, and condiments of various kinds. Amongst these are specimens of arrowroot from the roots of the water-lily. During last week the visitors were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 2874; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 219; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 780; one students' evening, Wednesday, 430: total, 6903.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The senate of the University of London have just issued their new regulations for examinations and degrees. Henceforth there are to be provincial examinations for matriculation and for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. These examinations will be carried on simultaneously with the examinations in London, and on the same days and at the same hours. Sealed packets containing the examination papers will be sent down from London, and publicly opened at the commencement of the provincial examinations. These packets will be intrusted to a sub-examiner, named by the senate and sent down expressly for the occasion, who will be responsible to the senate for the proper opening of the papers, for the conduct of the examination, and for the collection and sealing up of the answers at the close of each examination. The answers will be brought back to London in sealed packets, to be reviewed by the examiners in London at the same time with the answers of the London candidates, and the total results (including the local as well as the central) will be made known by the examiners in London on the same day as they are at present. Applications from any city, town, or college desiring the institution of provincial examinations in the present year, must be transmitted to the registrar before the 1st of May. Under the new arrangements there are to be two examinations for matriculation in each year at Burlington House: one commencing on the second Monday in January, and the other on the first Monday in July. Any candidate who has passed may be examined for honours in mathematics and natural philosophy, classics, chemistry, and natural history. The first B.A. examination will take place once a year, and will commence on the third Monday in July. Any candidate who has passed this examination may be examined for honours in mathematics, Latin, English, and for prizes in the French and German languages and literature. The second B.A. examination will take place once a year, and will commence on the fourth Monday in October. The examination for the degree of Master of Arts will take place once a year, and commence on the first Monday in June.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—An interesting dinner took place on Wednesday night at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. A number of Australian colonists met together to celebrate the seventy-first anniversary of the settlement of the Australian colonies. The chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Moor, late member of the Legislative Councils of New South Wales and Victoria—the Vice-Chairmen being Sir W. Montague Manning, LL.D., representing New South Wales; Mr. James A. Youl, Tasmania; Mr. E. P. S. Sturt, Victoria; Mr. E. Stephens, South Australia; and Mr. James E. Fitzgerald, New Zealand. The list of guests included the Right Hon. Sir E. G. E. L. Bulwer Lytton, Sir J. Pakington, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Alfred Churchill, M.P., and Mr. Rowland Hill. There were nearly 200 gentlemen present in all. After dinner the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed from the chair, and enthusiastically received by the company. Thanks having been returned on the part of the Army by Colonel Gawler, Sir J. Pakington responded to the sister service. The chairman then gave "The Health of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the rest of her Majesty's Ministers." The toast having been duly honoured, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, in an eloquent speech, proposed the toast of the evening—"The Anniversary of the Foundation of the Australian Colonies." Among the many striking passages with which the hon. Baronet's address abounded are the following:—"This toast reminds me that it is now just seventy-one years ago since the first Australian colony was founded. Only seventy-one years ago! Why that is just the lifetime of a single man who attains to the verge of old age; and in that period—a period which may be embraced in the career of any ordinary peasant in any of our obscure villages—Australia has been enabled to attain a position in which she has more than 1,000,000 British subjects, a revenue of more than £5,000,000, imports amounting to £27,000,000, and exports amounting to upwards of £22,000,000 (Cheers). And while her material progress and prosperity have been so great and so startling, what has been the advancement of Australia in all that can dignify and ennoble man? We turn from the penal settlement, which was the first spectacle presented by Australia, to communities presenting the highest standard of morality, enjoying the utmost degree of liberty, and proving by the loyalty and order which pervade them that they appreciate and are worthy of the blessings which they have attained (Cheers). Gentlemen, I think the time is not far distant when these new colonies of ours will be great States and Nations, when you will have armies as well as police for your defence, and when, in place of that single armed steamer which Queen Victoria pays for, you will have harbours thronged with a forest of masts rising from war ships of your own (Cheers). It may happen that at that period England herself will be in danger; it may happen that the other great Powers of the whole world will rise up against the venerable parent of so many noble children. If that period should ever arrive, I believe the colonies will not be unmindful of the tie that binds them to the mother country (Loud cheers). I believe that these vessels will come thick and fast across the ocean to her assistance, and that a voice will be heard universally among them, saying in effect, 'While Australia lasts England shall not perish.'—The toast was received with much enthusiasm, and eloquently responded to by Sir W. Manning. Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald then proposed "The Houses of Lords and Commons of England," which was briefly acknowledged by the Earl of Carnarvon on the part of the Peers, and by Lord A. Churchill on the part of the Commons. The sentiment "Our Fatherland" was next given by Mr. E. Wilson, and was followed by "The Governors and Parliaments of the Australian Colonies," besides several toasts of a purely complimentary nature. The party broke up at a late hour. The proceedings were agreeably diversified by the musical efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Lockey, Miss Banks, Mr. Buckland, and Mr. Land. The dinner was provided by the Messrs. Staples, and fully sustained the high reputation of their establishment.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MR. GLADSTONE, denuding himself of his Extraordinary functions, has become the real Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Republic. He is to propose certain alterations in the Government; and, when these are rejected (which they will be at a very early date by the disaffected Ionians), he will be recalled to take his part in the debates on the Reform Bills. The special utility of these arrangements we might find it difficult to detect; but they give occupation to a busy mind, and do no harm to the interests of England. The seven islands must and will be kept under the jurisdiction of the British Crown, and the ventilation of their so-called grievances will probably make it still clearer than at present to Europe that, instead of giving such a population a constitution calculated for thoughtful, honest, self-respecting men, we ought to have given them a military Government. France, upon one tenth part of the provocation we have received from the islanders, would have made a clean sweep of all their institutions, and favoured them with a stern African General for Governor, supported by a Council of the Zouave persuasion.

King Ferdinand of Naples is by no means dead, as was stated, but lives to afflict his subjects. It is possible that the mode in which the report of his demise was received in Europe may have some little effect upon him. The man most regardless of the opinions of others must wince when he finds that the rumour that he can torment no longer actually closes the mouths of his most bitter censors in hearty satisfaction that they have done with him.

This is the last week of political inactivity—

A moment, and all will be life again,
The march, the charge, the shouts of either faith,
"Derby!" and "Bright!" and then, one moment more,
The "Charter!"—drowning in the battle's roar—

for the Session, as few need to be reminded, begins next week, and a very remarkable year will then be inaugurated. Mr. Bright formally announces in his own organ that he is prepared to do away with the British Constitution; but we have strong faith in its vitality, and that when we are noting the close of the Session we shall be able to advert to the continued existence of that oft-threatened bulwark of English liberty. But in the fight around it we doubt not that a good many things will go down, and the political Special Correspondent who details the campaign will have wealth of incident with which to diversify his story.

Tuesday was the festival of Robert Burns, and celebrations in honour of him were held in most parts of the United Kingdom. As far as we have had an opportunity of reading the speeches delivered throughout the country, they seem more eulogistic and hyperbolical than discreet in their homage to the poet; but the prize poem at the Crystal Palace, the production of a young Scottish lady named Isa Craig, known to a few, but a worthy few, as an earnest and conscientious worker in the literary field and elsewhere, is worth nearly all the addresses—inasmuch as it is, in the first place, a poem of an enduring character; and, in the second, it takes the lofty and truthful view of the genius and the failings of Burns.

A curious case came before one of the magistrates one day early in the week. Some young gentlemen, who had occupied a box at the Strand Theatre on a previous night, saw fit to cast to Mrs. Selby, who had a part in the piece in performance, a couple of the wreaths which the French hang upon tombs—*immortelles*, as they are called. The lady was naturally astonished at this new species of homage, and the audience became indignant, and finally the party was removed from the theatre, and the magistrate was next day asked what redress could be obtained. He pointed out three courses; but the Gladstonian advice was fortunately rendered unnecessary by ample apologies being made. Writing with no other knowledge on the subject than what we have derived from the papers, we hesitate to believe that any insult was meant; but, on the contrary, that a stupid sort of compliment was meant. Mrs. Selby is one of the very best actresses we have—in fact, the very best in her line—and one is unwilling to think that anybody in the habit of attending the theatre could fail in respect for her talent. It were to be wished that the ridiculous and imported fashion of flinging tributes to performers were done away: it is perfectly foolish, and is valueless as a testimony, because, when the public fails to throw bouquets, the manager is expected to provide those missiles.

Walter Savage Landor, to whom the Marquis of Normandy, an old friend, had lately shown some rudeness at Florence, has castigated the nobleman in question in a brief but biting letter, in which the poet apprises the Marquis that they are "both old men and on the verge of decrepitude and imbecility," or Mr. Landor's note might be "more emphatic." Evidently, though the "leaves" may have fallen from the Old Tree, the bark is still firm and rugged. M. Louis Blanc is probably of Landor's opinion in regard to one of the parties described in the letter.

We have seen, reprinted from an American paper, an account by a citizen of the Republic who had been visiting Paris, of a most marvellous spectacle which he declares himself to have seen in that capital. He alleges that in the presence of himself, several medical witness, and a company of some hundreds of persons collected in "a" theatre, an Indian juggler did select a man as a victim, did bare his neck, and with a long sword did cut his head right off, giving two strokes to the work. All the shocking incidents of decapitation followed, the blood gushed over the stage, and sprinkled many of the witnesses, the head streamed like a traitor's of the old days on Tower-hill, and then the features became colourless, and so forth. People rushed in horror away, and women fainted, but the medical men examined the head and body, and were convinced that a fellow-creature had been killed. Then the juggler put the man's head on again; and the terrors of his gradual revival are said to have been even more hideous than those of his death; but finally he was more or less put to rights again, and staggered from the scene. Nothing can be more minute than the American gentleman's narrative, and nobody should be more grateful than journalists to a *raconteur*, who at such a season of dearth supplies them with such an enormous lie for the delectation of society. The spirit-rappers are beaten by this Munchausen.

WILLS.—The will of Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew Pellet Green, Bachelor Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Commander of the Order of the Sword of Sweden, and Vice-Admiral of her Majesty's navy, who died the 26th of December, 1858, was proved on the 5th of Jan., by Alfred Scrimshire Green, Esq., of the Foreign Office, Downing street, a son and one of the executors. Power is reserved to Lady Green, the relict. Captain Andrew Pellet Scrimshire Green, R.A., a son also, is the other executor. The whole of the property is left to Lady Green. The personality was sworn under £5000. The will is dated the 22nd of August, 1851.—The will of Vice-Admiral Peter John Douglas, late of Southampton, was proved in London on the 6th of January, by Lydia Mary Douglas, the daughter, and William Manners Wellington Douglas, Esq., the eldest son, the joint executors. The sword presented to him by Lloyd's Patriotic Fund has been bequeathed to his eldest son, and leaves his property in specific and pecuniary bequests among his children, and the residue equally amongst them. The will was made on the 1st of October, 1855, and he died the 17th of December, 1858.—The will of Charles



THE BURNS CENTENARY FESTIVALS.

TUESDAY was the centenary of the birth of Robert Burns; and on that day, in all parts of the world where the English language is spoken, festivals were held in his honour. The most interesting demonstrations, doubtless, took place in Scotland; but England has not been slow to exhibit her admiration for the genius of the great poet.

By far the greatest commemoration in LONDON, and indeed on this side the Tweed, took place at the Crystal Palace, which, as the Palace of the People, could not have been better employed than in rendering honour to one of the most gifted of their number. Trains were run from an early hour, and long before the time arrived for the commencement of the ceremonies of the day an immense multitude, estimated at nearly 15,000 persons, had assembled in the Central Transept. Some well-known Scotch airs were played by the band of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Scots Fusiliers Guards. At twelve o'clock the proceedings of the day commenced with the unveiling of a colossal bust of Burns, modelled and executed for the occasion by Mr. W. Calder Marshall, R.A., and of a select collection of portraits, autographs, the writing-desk of the poet, and other interesting personal relics, which had been placed at the disposal of the directors by Colonel William Nichol Burns and Colonel J. G. Burns, the sons of the poet, by Sir James Burns, Mr. A. Stevens, Mr. John Richardson, and a large number of the poet's admirers. A concert followed, in which some of the most admired songs of the Scottish poet were introduced—amongst them being "Auld lang syne," "Duncan Gray," "A man's a man for a' that," "Green grow the rashes O," and "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled;" and the whole audience joined in chorus in the well-known lyrics. The chief incident of the day was the recitation by Mr. Phelps, the tragedian, of the fifty-guinea prize poem by Isa Craig (a lady), of Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, which we subjoin:—

ODE ON THE CENTENARY OF ROBERT BURNS.

We hail, this morn,
A century's noblest birth;
A Peat peasant-born,
Who more of Fame's immortal dower
Gave to his country brings
Than all her Kings!

As lamps high set
Upon some earthly eminence,—
And to the gazer brighter thence
Than the sphere-lights they flout,—
Dwindle in distance and die out,
While no star waneth yet;
So through the past's far-reaching
night,
Only the star-souls keep their light.

A gentle boy,—
With moods of sadness and of mirth,
Quick tears and sudden joy.—
Cry w up beside the peasant's hearth.
His father's toll he shares;
But hardy his mother's cares
From his dark searching eyes,
Tee swift to sympathise,
Him in her heart she bears.

At early morn,
His father calls him to the field;
Through the stiff soil that clogs his feet,
Chill rain, and harvest heat,
He plods all day; returns at eve outworn,
To the rude fare a peasant's lot doth
yield:—
To what else was he born?

The God-made King
Of every living thing
(For his great heart in love could hold
All the world in his hand);
The dumb eyes meeting his by hearth and
stall,
Giffed to understand:—
Knew it and sought his hand;
And the most timorous creature had not
fled.

Could she his heart have read,
Whi is fain all feebly things had bese'd and
shelter'd.

To Nature's feast,—
Who knew her noblest guest
And entertain'd her best,—
Kingly he came. Her chambers of the
earth
She drap'd with crimson and with gold,
And pour'd her pure joy-wins
For him the post-soul'd,
For him her anthem roll'd,
From the storm-wind among the winter
pines,
Down to the slenderest note
Of a love-warble, from the linnet's throat.

But when begins
The array for battle, and the trumpet blows,
A King must leave the feast, and lead the
right.
And with its mortal foes—
Grim gathering hosts of sorrow and of pain,—
Each human soul must close.
And Fane her trumpet blew
Before him; wrapp'd him in her purple
state;

The day's proceedings were concluded with the National Anthem, to which words were written for the occasion by Mr. Thomas Oliphant, the honorary secretary of the Madrigal Society, with special reference to the Princess Frederick William of Prussia.

The Caledonian Society of London celebrated the centenary by a dinner at the London Tavern. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. Marshall, and among the gentlemen present were Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. William Chambers, Professor Masson, Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A., Mr. Hepworth Dixon. "The Memory of Burns" was proposed by Mr. Hepburn; and among the speakers of the evening were Professor Masson, Mr. W. Chambers (who attended as a deputation from Edinburgh), and Mr. Charles Knight. The festivities were kept up till a late hour, and, on the company retiring to partake of tea and coffee, the Burns relics—comprising the toddy-ladie of the poet, an engraving over which he had shed tears at the house of Lord Momboddo, and other articles—were examined with great curiosity.

There was also a dinner at the Guildhall Coffeehouse, at which Mr. Hannay presided. Among the toasts were, "The Memory of Wallace, Bruce, and the Patriots of Scotland," "The Memory of Knox and the Scottish Covenanters," "The Literature of Scotland and of England," and "The Peasantry of Scotland."

Other entertainments and dinners in honour of Burns were held in the metropolis.

Commemoration-gatherings are reported from most of the principal towns in England. We subjoin a brief notice of a few of the most important:—

The centenary was celebrated by a public dinner in St. George's Hall, BRADFORD, at which 340 gentlemen, principally Scotchmen, and gathered from all parts of the West Riding, sat down to a sumptuous dinner. The chair was occupied by Sir Peter Fairbairn, Mayor of Leeds, and the vice-chair was filled by Dr. Macturk, of Bradford. A large number of elegantly dressed ladies filled the stalls. The toasts proposed and responded to, included "The Memory of Burns," "The Land of Cakes," and "The Memory of Sir Walter Scott." "The Memory of Burns" was proposed, in an able and eloquent address, by the Rev. David Sims. The programme contained the most memorable of Burns' songs which were sung amidst great enthusiasm.

At HUDDERSFIELD 120 gentlemen, comprising the *élite* of the town, sat down to a substantial dinner in the Zetland Hotel in honour of the occasion. Alexander Hathorn, Esq., presided. On the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal toasts were drunk with enthusiasm, after which the Chairman proposed "The Memory of Burns." Other fitting toasts were honoured, and the proceedings were agreeably enlivened by appropriate songs.

The celebration of the centenary in LIVERPOOL was a complete success. Upwards of 2000 tickets were sold for the festival in St. George's Hall, where the Crystal Palace Prize Ode was read, addresses delivered, some of Burns' songs sung, and also played on the great organ—a magnificent ball terminating the proceedings. Amongst the various relics of the poet exhibited at this festival were a chair, a candlestick, and other articles belonging to Burns, and a facsimile of his letter, in which he prophesies his future fame. These articles were exhibited by Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool. At the Concert-hall there was to be a "people's" celebration of the centenary; a dinner of Scotchmen and the sons of Scotchmen, at the Adelphi hotel; and a dinner open to such of Burns' admirers as chose to attend it, at the Brunswick hotel.

At MANCHESTER a public dinner was given at the Queen's Hotel. About a hundred gentlemen sat down, most of them being Scotchmen. Ivi Mackie, Esq., the Mayor, presided; and the vice-chair was filled by Mr. Malcolm Ross. The principal speakers were Professor Scott, Mr. George Falkner, and Mr. Acton. During the evening several appropriate songs and recitations were given.

At NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE a grand banquet was held in the new Townhall; Sir John Fife occupying the chair, and Mr. Joseph Cowen the vice-chair. Another large banquet was held in the Music Hall; Mr. William Newton occupying the chair, and Mr. Charles Larkin the vice-chair. There was also a people's gathering in the Lecture-room.

Two parties celebrated the centenary of the poet Burns at ROCHDALE. One party consisted of forty or fifty Scotchmen, and was held at the Bricklayers' Arms, Cheetham-street, where the Mayor (Andrew Stewart, Esq.) presided. The evening was spent in recitations of poems by Burns, songs from the same source, and one or two short speeches were made.—At the Reed Hotel there was an assemblage of about thirty English gentlemen who esteem the writings of Burns.

The centenary was celebrated at BRISTOL with great éclat, and the occasion derived peculiar interest from the fact that the principal dinner was presided over by P. F. Aiken, Esq., grandson of the bard's earliest friend,

Robert Aiken, to whom the world is indebted for the first publication of his poetry, and to whom Burns himself showed his gratitude by dedicating to him the most beautiful of his poems, "The Cotter's Saturday night." The principal banquet was held in the large lecture-hall of the Athenaeum, and was attended by upwards of one hundred and twenty gentlemen. The gallery was also filled by a bright galaxy of ladies.—A second dinner (to which between sixty and seventy gentlemen sat down) was held in the large room of the Angel Inn, High-street, at which the anniversaries of the bard have been hitherto celebrated. Mr. John Chisholm presided; Mr. Collings and Mr. Lockie occupying the vice chairs.

The centenary of the poet was celebrated at SOUTHAMPTON by a festival, which took place at the Royal Victoria Rooms. About two hundred gentlemen, principally Scotchmen, belonging to the ships and the various establishments at this port, partook of a dinner, under the presidency of Stuart Macnaghten, Esq., of Bitterne Manor House. Several gentlemen delivered appropriate addresses on the occasion, and other toasts followed, interspersed with songs, &c.; and the company did not separate till a late hour.

The event was celebrated in an enthusiastic manner at the York Hotel, RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT, by a numerous party assembled at a banquet worthy of the occasion. The prize poem obtained from the Crystal Palace was recited amid great applause.

In Scotland, as was to be expected, the interest was more intense, and few were the towns that did not make centenary demonstrations to their national poet. Among a host which kept high festival on the occasion may be specified Ayr, Dumfries, Stirling, Dundee, Helensburgh, Airdrie, Newart Hill in Lanarkshire, Arbroath, Montrose, Forfar, Logiealmond, Alyth, Stonehaven, Lochee, various parts of Fife, Portsea, Moffat, Milnathort East, Linton, Lauder, Stirling, &c.

The demonstration at DUMFRIES in honour of Burns was very enthusiastic. The poet spent the last five years of his life in this town, and was buried there; and there are persons now living in Dumfries who have a vivid recollection of the last days of Burns. The leading feature in the course of the day was a public procession; and in the evening there were two dinner-parties—one, that of the Burns Club of the town, which was select; the other, a town's demonstration, at which an immense assembly was collected together. The business of the town was entirely suspended, and the shops were shut all day. In many of the streets arches of triumph were reared, which were adorned with evergreens, and which gave to the old borough as gay an appearance as the season of the year would admit.

The procession comprised the Provost, the leading magistrates, the Town Council, the seven incorporated trades, with freemasons, workmen, and bands and banners, many of which had been brought from a distance.

The bells rang all day, shots were fired, and shouts raised. The popular airs of the country were played, and, doubtless, much whisky was drunk. At

home families vied with one another in spreading out their tables with real Scotch fare, and there certainly was no lack of hospitality anywhere.

At night a tempest of wind and rain interfered with the illuminations, the discharge of fireworks, and the blazing of bonfires. The dinner of the Burns Club was attended by some 200 gentlemen, and was to have been presided over by Mr. Mark Napier, Sheriff; but a domestic calamity hindered him from doing so. His place was supplied by Dr. Brown. Among those who supported the chairman was Colonel William Nichol Burns, a son of the poet. Eloquent speeches were made by the chairman, Dr. Adam; Mr. Aird, Dr. Ramage, Capt. Noake, Mr. Mackie, M.P., Mr. Thomas Aird, and others. Colonel Burns, in replying to the toast "The Health of the Sons of Burns," said—He returned his most grateful thanks for the way in which they had responded to the toast so ably proposed by the chairman. He referred to the progress of himself and his brother in the Army in India. As had been the case in every district of Scotland, so in India they had received, on account of the genius of Robert Burns, an enthusiastic reception. From the same cause he and his brother had received appointments in the staff of one of their generals. Having spent a long residence in India, they had now come to spend the evening of their lives in their native land. And wherever the sons of Burns had gone, whether into England, Scotland, or Ireland, they had always been received with the greatest enthusiasm. Even in America the people had almost as enthusiastically responded to the names of the sons of Burns as our own country. (Great applause).—The town's dinner took place in the sheds of large mills, the property of the Messrs. Scott, manufacturers. These sheds were very well adapted for the occasion. Upwards of 1000 here sat down to dinner; and, when dinner was over, ladies were admitted to reserved seats, and the passages became crowded. The people were most enthusiastic, and the interest was heightened by the fact that the mausoleum and the remains of Burns were contiguous to the place of meeting.

At EDINBURGH the day was kept as a general holiday, and the pillars of the Burns' Monument, on the Calton-hill, were decorated with festoons of laurel and other evergreens. In the evening there were four great public or open demonstrations—in the Music-hall, in the Queen-street hall, in Dunedin-hall, and in the Corn-exchange; and numerous smaller meetings by clubs, masonic-lodges, and other bodies, took place throughout the city. In the Music-hall, several of the most distinguished citizens, including, besides the chairman (Lord Ardmillan), Lord Neaves, the Dean of Faculty, Sheriff Gordon, Professor Blackie, and Mr. James Ballantine, took part in the proceedings, which were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, concluding with the singing of "Auld lang syne," by the entire company.

The grand GLASGOW demonstration took place in the City Hall, which was magnificently decorated. In front of the organ there was suspended a large screen painted to represent various scenes and objects connected with Burns. The chair was taken by Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., who was supported on the right by Colonel Burns, Sir David Brewster, Samuel Lover, Sheriff Trotter, and Principal Barclay; and on the left by the Lord Provost, Judge Haliburton, R. Monckton Milnes, M.P., R. Monteith of Carstairs, and Dr. Norman McLeod. Sir A. Alison having delivered a speech clothed with all the grace of classic eloquence, the meeting was addressed by Colonel James Glencairn Burns, one of the sons of the poet. The gallant Colonel, who was received with enthusiastic applause, said—"I humbly thank my God that He has spared me to live to see this glorious day—a day on which so many thousands in almost every part of the globe are paying homage to the genius of the Bard of Scotia (Cheers). My mother told the late Mr. M'Diarmid of Dumfries that my father once said to her, 'Jean, one hundred years hence they'll think mair o' me than they do now.' How truly his prophecy has been fulfilled the proceedings here and elsewhere amply testify. I feel most grateful to you for the opportunity you have afforded me of being present at this, one of the most influential of these gatherings, presided over, as it is, by the celebrated and talented author of 'The History of Europe,' supported by such well-known and distinguished men as Judge Haliburton, Principal Barclay, Sir David Brewster, Mr. Monckton Milnes, and Mr. Glassford Bell. In no place will the day be hailed and celebrated with more enthusiasm than in the far East, where I spent so many and such happy years. As a leal and true Scot, and a warm admirer of the genius of the bard, I have joined in doing honour to his memory. As his son, permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for the same (Renewed cheering)." The other speakers were—Mr. Buchanan, M.P., Mr. Dalgleish, M.P., Mr. Glassford Bell; Messrs. Blanchard Jerrold, Peter Cunningham, Samuel Lover, and the Hon. Judge Haliburton. Various other public dinners in honour of Burns were held in Glasgow.

In our next Publication we shall give Engravings of the festivals held in honour of Burns at Dumfries, Edinburgh, and at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. We shall avail ourselves of the opportunity of giving, at the same time, some particulars of the proceedings at other centenary meetings which we may have overlooked, or the accounts of which had not reached us at the time of our going to press.

THE LETTER OF BURNS inserted in this Journal last week as an unpublished one has appeared in Chambers' and Cunningham's editions of the poet's works.

THE BURNS PRIZE ODE.—Miss Craig, the successful competitor for this prize and poetical distinction, is a young Scotchwoman—a native of Edinburgh, and for two years past resident in London. Early left an orphan, she was reared and educated under the care of a grandmother not in affluent circumstances. With praiseworthy industry, and self-cultivation of her intellectual powers, she early resolved to work out her own pecuniary independence. By occasional poetical contributions to the Edinburgh *Scootman* she gained the notice and kindness of Mr. John Ritchie, the oldest and principal proprietor of that journal, and for some years she was employed by this early patron and friend on its literary department. In 1856 Messrs. Blackwood published in a small volume a collection of Miss Craig's fugitive metrical compositions, under the title of "Poems by Isa." The author has also been a contributor, under the signature of "C," to the poetry of the *National Magazine*. In August, 1857, on Miss Craig's first visit to a London friend, Mr. Hastings, the hon. secretary of the National Association of Social Science, engaged her services in the organisation of the society, and to this association Miss Craig is still attached as a literary assistant. The published transactions of the association owe much to her talent and good judgment. At the Liverpool meeting in October last, Miss Craig attracted general notice and commendation by her unobtrusive conduct and tact in the management of some departments of the business. Miss Craig was not at the Crystal Palace meeting, and was ignorant of the success of her literary competition, and of the award of the judges. It had happened that she had not seen the mottoes on the successful poem made public some days since. The chances of a young Scotchwoman against 621 male and female competitors did not tempt her to attend the adjudication, and she was not informed of her success till late after the termination of the meeting at Sydenham Palace.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION TO CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICA.—A mission to the regions lately explored by Dr. Livingstone is about, probably, to be set on foot by our two great universities in concert. A most influential committee has been formed in Cambridge, and more than £400 has been subscribed. Several meetings have been held by the committee, and the University of Oxford has been invited to join in the work. No definite plan has as yet been published; but information will be readily afforded by the secretaries, the Rev. A. V. Hadley, B.A., Fellow of St. John's College; the Rev. W. Monk, Aubrey Villa; and the Rev. J. P. Pearson, M.A., Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OF THE JAPANESE.

(Continued from Vol. XXXIII, page 620.)

HONOURED in a less degree than Amida and Kanon, we find "Dzizo" next in order among the Buddhist deities of Japan. His name "Dzizo" is the Chinese "Ti-Tsang," Earth-treasure or Earth-secret. He is addressed by the Japanese as "Namo Dzizo Da Bosats." He presides over the ten judges of the infernal regions, of whom Jenma is the chief. In a Chinese work entitled "Yan Kwo Tseung Chi," or an Explanation of the Scheme of Future Rewards and Punishments, Ti-Tsang is represented as possessing a clement disposition, desirous of rescuing mortals from the consequences of six unrepented of. It is this attribute of mercy which distinguishes the Japanese Dzizo. His image is placed at the head of almost every grave in their cemeteries, significant of the survivors' trust in his merciful intercession for the peace of the departed ones. The stone-cutters' shops at Hakodadi were full of these uncouth images, wrought from the grey granite of the country, awaiting purchasers. They were all called Dzizos, and regarded with infinite complacency by the rough yet courteous passers-by, who readily satisfy our tiresome curiosity, to the best of their ability, on this and other subjects. The word Ti-Tsang, however, has a somewhat wider signification in the Chinese language. It is often used to denote the superintendent of any religious ceremony. Hence we read that the advice of the Emperor Chun to Pe-Y was to act as Ti-Tsang in respect of the religious affairs of the empire—i.e., to be a strict guardian of public worship—and carefully to superintend the conduct of its ministers. Many of the images of which we are speaking are probably regarded in this light also by the Japanese. They are the guardians of the sacredness of a place as well as the representatives of the arbiter of man's future destiny, and in both these aspects they are honoured by this superstitious people.

These four personages, Nioo Rai, Amida, Kanon, and Dzizo, are the chief Buddhist idols worshipped in Japan. Inferior to these, yet to be found in almost all their temples, are the figures of the Rankan, generally sixteen in number. These Rankan (Rahats) are those illustrious followers of Buddha who by the exercise of samadhi (profound contemplation) have entered Nirvana. We will illustrate the character of this worship. We had long been accustomed to pass our spare time with the priests of the Great Dragon temple at Hakodadi. Our influence over this fraternity was gained in a very simple manner—viz., by complying with their invincible prejudice against the European custom of wearing soiled soles in the Temple. We compromised the matter by removing our goloshes (Hakodadi is a vase place for mud), and by occasionally presenting to one or other of the priests a Chinese rice-paper picture, which they prized very highly. By these means we gained free admission to every nook and cranny of the temple, and found the bonzes only too ready to answer all our questions—too ready, because they would rattle on so fast that, with our imperfect knowledge of the language, it was difficult indeed to understand accurately all they said. At the north door of this Great Dragon temple is a lacquered figure, as large as life, representing an old and careworn man, seated in the orthodox fashion of the contemplative school—viz., with legs crossed and arms folded over the breast. We observed that the women on entering the temple were in the habit of applying their forefinger to the forehead of this image, and then as quickly touching their own foreheads with the same finger, just as one applies the holy water on entering a Roman Catholic church. We sought information on this point, and were told that this somewhat grotesque figure represented no less a person than Nandi (Ananda), the nephew of Nioo Rai and the chief of the Rankan. The women, by saluting him thus, intend to express their regard for him, as it was by his intercession that female disciples were first allowed a place in this religion, and are honoured in that aspect by all who worship at the temples.

The Buddhist priests in Japan are called "bonzes." This is a Japanese compound word, and was adopted by the Spanish and Portuguese missionaries at an early date to denote the whole priestly class, whether in Japan or China. It signifies doctors of the law, corresponding to the Chinese "Fab-ssc." In China this term is only applied to distinguished Buddhist writers or teachers; thus Fab-Hian and Hiouen-Tang were both Fab-ssc.—i.e., doctors; but in Japan the word has an extended sense, and denotes Buddhist priests generally, and in this sense it is used by European writers.

We cannot omit to mention one other popular idol connected with the Buddhist religion, and to be found in every one's house in Japan. He is called "Dai Gak"—i.e., the great Black One—and is worshipped as the god of riches. He is represented as a little man with a very large sack on his shoulders, and sometimes with a hammer in his hand. His proper place appears to be in the kitchen, and we always found him enshrined there, very near the hearth. He is evidently one of the household gods. We should have been at a loss whether to connect this Dai Gak with the Shinto or Buddhist religion, had we not met with a notice of the same being in M. Julien's "Life of Hiouen-Tsang." This learned writer says:—"In the hall of Buddha (belonging to a convent visited by Hiouen-Tsang in the kingdom of Fan-yen-na), to the right of the eastern gate, under the foot of Shin Wang, the earth is dug out for the purpose of concealing the precious treasures. This Shin Wang is placed by the side of the kitchen, or before the door of the store-house. His figure is made of wood, two or three feet high. He holds in his hand a gilded bag, and is seated, with one foot on the ground. He is painted with black varnish, and is therefore called Mo-ho-ko-lo (Mahakala), i.e., the great Black Spirit. At meal times they burn incense before him, and offer him part of the meats, &c." In Japan Dai Gak is honoured in a similar way, as any one who enters the priests' kitchen and inquires for this idol may easily discover.

We may observe, in conclusion, that the distinctive character of the Buddhist religion appears to be preserved in Japan much more completely than in China. In the latter country Taoism has been so intermixed with it that it is often difficult to tell, except from the tonsure of the priests, whether a temple is intended for the worship of Buddha or in honour of Lao-Tze. But in Japan the case is different. Buddhism flourishes there as we may suppose it does in Nepal or Tibet. Praying-wheels are found in every churchyard, and almost at every turn of the streets. Female mendicants—called here "bikunis," as they are in India—crowd the roads and fill the temples. Whilst the ceremonies connected with the discharge of public worship, or in honour of the priesthood (such, for instance, as making a present to a particular convent, which is done by placing the gift in the centre of a large circle, round which the donors walk three times), are in exact accordance with what we read of the ancient customs of this religion. Of all the sects and schools into which Buddhism is divided, the most popular in Japan is that known as the Tsing-Tu or Pure Land sect, in which the myths relating to Amida and the Western Paradise are found. This idea of a sensuous paradise has fastened on the popular mind. The name of Amida is daily and hourly invoked by thousands of these Japanese, whose secret longings after a future and better state of existence can only thus be ignorantly and imperfectly satisfied.

The religion of Buddha, then, is the most popular in Japan; but there is a large body of men who profess to discard the

FINE ARTS.

M. ALEX. BIDA'S DRAWINGS.

THERE are at present on view at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, five very grand and striking drawings, in black crayon, by M. Alex. Bida. M. Bida is comparatively a young artist, and his works have not hitherto been brought prominently before the public; but, if we mistake not, when these fine specimens of his talent become generally known, by means of engraving and otherwise, they will establish for him a very high and enviable reputation. They are of large dimensions—almost large enough to be called cartoons—but finished with a completeness and precision of detail rivalling the most elaborate products of the graver; whilst by the masterly use of chiaroscuro the effect of colour is almost supplied in them. The subjects, which are impressive passages in Oriental life, have evidently been studied on the spot, and are realised with an amount of expression and feeling which living art can show few things to equal. The principal work in the collection is that entitled "The Waiting Place of the Jews." It represents a wild spot in the outskirts of Jerusalem, where to this day a portion of the old walls of Solomon's Temple are supposed to have survived the lapse of ages. Hither the descendants of Israel congregate from all parts of the world, habited in every variety of costume, to lament over their fallen nation, and to pray for the restoration of their ancient kingdom. Tears, gesticulations, and looks full of abject grief and humiliation evince the intensity of feeling with which the one ruling idea has been treasured up by them and their fathers for ages. This interesting historical picture is already in the hands of the engraver, and two specimens of the etching in progress are exhibited alongside of it.

Next in importance—perhaps even superior to it in artistic merit—is the drawing of "A Maronite Priest expounding the Scriptures under the Cedars of Lebanon." In this work, by a judicious treatment of perspective, the artist has placed his principal figure—that of the preacher—in the midst, at the back of the picture his hearers being arranged in a wide circle, here and there skilfully broken. The result is to give breadth to the composition, and ample opportunity for developing individual character in the various personages. "The Return of the Moslem Pilgrims from Mecca" is a grand composition, in which the conventional materials of such subjects is pleasingly diversified by the introduction of one or two little domestic episodes, most touchingly rendered. "Albanian Soldiers and Bashi-Bazouks in the Guard-room at Cairo," and "Moslems at Prayer," are subjects of less importance than the others, but are full of character and picturesque effect.

These clever works, we understand, are only to be amongst us for a few days, being destined for the approaching Fine-Arts Exhibition at Paris.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION.

It has been known for some time past that a number of gentlemen have been actively engaged in organising a scheme of an Art-Union at the Crystal Palace, which, although founded upon the same principles as other art-unions, would differ very materially in its detail from those associations, in which the arts of engraving and painting are almost exclusively considered. Instead of giving to the subscribers in this undertaking an engraving from some subject selected by the council, it is proposed by the founders of the Crystal Palace Art-Union to give a very large choice of objects of various branches of art-manufacture. The professed object of the directors, and it is one which we believe to be sincerely made, is to extend among the public generally a more ready appreciation of objects of art, to improve the public taste, and at the same time to encourage manufacturers in their desire to produce works which may serve to illustrate the successful application of art to those branches of industry which they represent. This, it must be remembered, was one of the main objects which the promoters of the Crystal Palace had in view; and it is a point upon which considerable stress was laid by the chairman of the company on the occasion of the inauguration of the enterprise. For reasons, however, which it is not necessary now to discuss, the departments of industrial art at Sydenham, have not hitherto adequately represented. A series of illustrations of the most valuable character exist in the Fine-Arts Court, which most successfully lead the mind onward from the earliest developments of old Greek or Egyptian art up to the most bold and modern Italian styles; the successive phases of the history of the world are shown in the illustrations of geological formations and antediluvian forms of life, and ethnology and natural history receive valuable aids in the collection which has been provided. But the industrial arts of the present day—the products of the loom and the forge—those everyday things with which we come daily into contact, in the midst of which we live and move, and have our being—which supply the necessities, the comforts, and the luxuries of life—have not, somehow or other, received that amount of attention which their real and practical value deserves at the hands of a people who are the greatest producers and manufacturers of the world. A complete exhibition of one or more branches of manufacture would almost of necessity tend to improve public taste: it would accustom persons to judge and to compare forms of elegance and beauty, and the rivalry of manufacturers would lead them to exhibit works which displayed the most attractive form, or the most harmonious and happy combination of colours, with a view of maintaining or extending their reputation.

Two departments of industry alone form exceptions to the inadequate representation of the industrial arts of the present day—they are porcelain and glass. In the latter case, however, it is to foreign producers (the Messrs. Steigerwald) that we owe the charming display of ornamental glass at the Crystal Palace. We have, it is true, the crystal fountain of Messrs. Osler; but beyond this the manufacture of glass is wholly unrepresented—unless, indeed, the Crystal Palace itself be considered as a great and sufficient display. The ceramic art is much more fortunate. In the court of Mr. Hawkins may be seen what taste the Staffordshire manufacturers now import into their wares, and at what moderate cost they produce works of art such as a few years since were unattainable save by the favoured few who could afford to buy the costly products of Sévres or Dresden. In the Ceramic Court adjoining, Mr. Battam has been aided by the most eminent collectors of the present day in forming an exhibition unrivalled for the beauty and completeness of the illustrations of almost every period of the venerable potter's art. To the fragile gems of the past time have been superadded the most exquisite examples of the modern work of such eminent manufacturers as Copeland, Minton, Ridgway and Bates, Rose, and others, who have nobly contested the proudest honours with the imperial establishments of the Continent. The necessity has been felt of drawing increased attention to the industrial arts of our country, and among other means of doing so, this plan of the Art-Union has been formed, and is now in practical operation.

In the Sheffield Court—deserted by almost everything metallic save an immovable and massive ingot of steel—has been placed during the past week a tempting array of articles, from which the public is invited to make its choice, on the single condition of becoming a member of the Art Union, and paying the nominal contribution of one guinea. Close by stands—rich in colour, gleaming in gold, and exquisite in form—the prizes which are to be distributed. This lottery of art—in which, however, all are prizes—cannot fail to arrest the attention and win the support of all who have eyes to see, or the slightest pretension to taste. There are two statuary busts, by Calder Marshall, of "Ophelia" and "Miranda," full of graceful expression and pensive beauty. They are works of art which, if produced under other circumstances, would not have been obtainable for twice the amount of the subscription fee of a guinea. There is a ceramic vase, modelled after a graceful and richly-ornamented design by Messrs. Copeland. It is an admirable illustration of the best style of the Renaissance. Some score of other elegant articles, either already decided or under the consideration of the council, are also displayed—such as the exquisite little vase, supported by swans, of Copeland; a pretty majolica vase of Minton; a graceful vase, relieved with gold; a reduced copy of one of the Etruscan mortuary urns, so admirably reproduced by Messrs. Ballam and Sons; tazzas, of electrotype bronze, by Messrs. Elkington and Co.; and some other elegant productions, suited either as ornaments to the drawing-room or the boudoir—not out of place in the saloon of the most wealthy or titled, or in the humbler abode of the middle classes. Subscribers to the Art-Union have not, however, their choice restricted to glass, ceramic, or metal work. A series of photographic and stereoscopic views has been provided by the council for the choice of those members who may prefer these pleasing pictures. The views taken by Mr. Delamotte are taken from the best points of the Fine-Arts Court, different portions of the exterior and interior of the Palace, the grounds, the terraces, and the fountains. They are highly successful productions of photographic art—in tone, in colour, in focal accuracy, sharpness of outline, and marvellous distinctness and accuracy of detail. The subscribers are afforded the option of selecting one large view (24 inches by 18), embracing nearly the whole of the nave of the Palace; one of the garden front of the building or of the grounds; or nine views (of about 10 inches) from a very numerous series; or a set of a dozen stereoscopic slides, in which the statuary forms the most important feature. An excellent photograph of Fenton's, and some others are also offered to the subscribers.

The drawing for the prizes will take place in the ensuing summer at the Crystal Palace; and the names of the council, presided over by the Earl of Carlisle, are such as to afford the best guarantee that the works finally selected shall be worthy, not merely of the acceptance of the public, but of an undertaking formed for a great and useful purpose.

The London Art-Union presentation-print, after Frith's great character-picture "Life at the Seaside—Ramsgate, 1854," is at length completed and ready for delivery. The manner in which Mr. G. W. Sharpe has

executed the engraving is such as must afford unqualified satisfaction to the artist and the subscribers.

A new Art-Union has just been started at Bristol, in connection with the Bristol Academy for the Promotion of the Fine Arts. It inaugurates its career by issuing a presentation-print, from a vigorous engraving by T. Landseer, after Sir Edwin Landseer's well-known and justly-admired picture of "The Shepherd's Bible."

In Dublin also has been established an "Art-Union of Ireland," under distinguished patronage, the chief feature in the plan of which is that the whole of the money subscribed, after payment of necessary working expenses, is to be disposed of in the purchase of works of living art; no part of it being employed upon engravings or other publications for distribution—the council considering that the money bestowed upon such objects is misapplied, to the detriment of the real interests of art and artists.

MUSIC.

At the St. James's OPERA COMIQUE, Ambroise Thomas's Opera Bouffe, "Le Caid," was produced on Friday last week—an injudicious, and consequently unsuccessful, step. This piece has had only two representations, and the company have returned to works previously given. M. Thomas is a third-rate composer—one of the imitators of Auber, who abound in the French capital, and "Le Caid" is not good, even for him. As a drama it is a mere burlesque, designed to ridicule the serious opera; and a string of scenes, the absurdity of which is not redeemed by wit or sprightliness, serve as vehicles for a quantity of airs, duets, &c., in which the roulades flourish, and exaggerated passions of the tragic musical stage are extravagantly caricatured. A thing of this kind, if humorously acted, and sung with great brilliancy and finish, may raise laughter, and give some pleasure for a time; and so it did at first in Paris, ten years ago, when it was supported by Ugalde and the other stars of the Opera Comique. But there are no stars at the St. James's Theatre. The company are able to give a respectable performance of a sterling opera, as they have shown in the case of "Les Diamants de la Couronne;" but they cannot sustain a second-rate piece, nor can they dazzle the public by the splendour of individual talent.

The POPULAR CONCERT at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening, was of the same kind as the previous concerts of the series which we have already described. Its only feature of novelty was the appearance of Madame Viardot, for the first time in London this season. But those who expected something great from this transcendent artist were disappointed, for she found it necessary to adopt the "popular" style of the concert. Accordingly, a grand air of Mozart, from "La Clemenza di Tito," which she had intended to sing, was displaced to make room for one of the hackneyed Italian commonplaces of the day. Mr. Sims Reeves sang three or four of his most popular ballads—among others, Mr. Frank Mori's charming "Tell me, oh, tell me," and was received with vehement and tumultuous applause. Miss Eyles and Signor Luceschi sang some familiar things of Verdi and Donizetti; and the "Swedish singers" gave several of their ditties, singing them with English words—a process which deprived them of the little nationality of character which they might otherwise have shown. Of the instrumental pieces the most remarkable was Mr. Brinley Richards' fantasia for the piano on Weber's (so-called) last waltz—a masterly work, admirably executed by himself. Signor Giulio Regondi played a pretty solo on the concertina, an instrument on which he has no rival; and Herr Engel performed a piece on the harmonium. The hall, as usual at these concerts, was crowded.

The VOCAL ASSOCIATION—which, as our musical readers are aware, is a choral society, which has been carried on for several years under the direction of M. Benedict—commenced this season by a concert in St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening. The concerts are now arranged on a new plan. There are to be twelve in the course of the season—six dress and six undress concerts, to be given alternately. The undress concerts are to be on a comparatively limited scale, being designed chiefly to bring forward young singers members of the association, and to give them the opportunity (which it is so difficult to find in London) of being heard by the public. The dress concerts are to be on the most extensive scale, with a great instrumental orchestra, and the most eminent performers of every kind. The concert of Tuesday evening was an undress one. The programme consisted of vocal pieces—choruses, part-songs, and solos, accompanied on the pianoforte by M. Benedict. Several of the young ladies brought forward on this occasion showed highly promising talents. The most remarkable were Miss Chipperfield, Miss Mann, and Miss Gresham. They have pure, fresh, English voices, together with taste and feeling. Miss Mann, in particular, gave great pleasure by the grace and expression with which she sang Bishop's fine air, "Tell me, my heart." Miss Binckes, a young singer of very distinguished talent, was highly successful in her performance of Macfarren's air, "Gone, he's gone, and I am here alone," from his dramatic cantata, "The Sleeper awakened"—an air which demands great vocal power and passionate declamation. And Miss Harrington, who has a clear, flexible voice, sang Haydn's air, "With verdure clad," from "The Creation," with great brilliancy. Several part-songs were extremely well sung; and Meyerbeer's choral hymn, "The Lord's Prayer," was executed with a precision, smoothness, and solemnity of effect, which did the choir and their able instructor the highest honour. Miss Susan Goddard (no relative of Arabella, but akin to her in talent) played a solo on the piano, consisting of short chamber-pieces by Chopin and Schumann. The little "Schlummerlied" (slumber-song), composed by the latter, which Madame Schumann used to play so charmingly, was played by Miss Goddard with a refinement and delicacy which would have done honour to any pianist. The hall was well filled, and the performances were warmly applauded. The second concert, on the 9th of February, is to be a dress concert, and on a great scale. Its principal feature will be Sterndale Bennett's pastoral cantata, "The May Queen," in which the solo parts will be sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Stabbach, Miss Palmer, and Mr. Santley. A new part-song, composed by M. Otto Goldschmidt expressly for the association, is also announced.

The MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON gave their first concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. The formation of this society has excited much interest. It has met with great encouragement both from our professional musicians and amateurs; many distinguished individuals of both classes having enrolled themselves among its members—for the qualification of membership extends to amateurs as well as professional artists. It is already a numerous body, having above six hundred members and associates. Among the latter there are two hundred ladies. The plan of the society is of a comprehensive nature: its objects being to promote social intercourse among musicians and lovers of music, to form a musical library; to hold conversations for the reading of papers and the discussion of musical subjects; to give concerts, and to publish occasional papers on the theory and history of music. To accomplish so many objects will demand judicious management, a genuine love of art, a spirit of union, and a superiority to all selfish and interested views or motives. With all these the society may do great things; without them, it will do nothing. The concert of Wednesday evening presented little novelty. The performances consisted of Mendelssohn's overture to "Melusine;" the scene from "Freischütz," "Before my eyes beheld him," sung by Madame Catherine Hayes; a concerto on the violoncello by Molique, played by Piatti; Macfarren's cantata, "May Day;" Beethoven's symphony in C minor; the recitative and air, "Sombres forêts," from "Guillaume Tell," sung by Catherine Hayes; and lastly, Spontini's overture to "Fernand Cortez." There was little novelty here, most of the pieces being familiar to the musical public. The most noticeable features of the concert were the reappearance and cordial welcome of Catherine Hayes after her long absence, and the performance of Macfarren's "May-Day," in which she sang the principal part. This cantata was originally produced at the Bradford Festival, and has since been performed several times in the provinces, but never before in London. As its title imports, it is a musical description of the old English May Day sports and revels; and it contains some exceedingly pretty and animated music. There is a part-song, "The Hunt's Up," a rustic serenade, full of life and freshness; an air for the May Queen, admirably sung by Catherine Hayes, with a quaint burden by the chorus; and a gay, bustling final chorus, describing

the May-games at their full tide of jollity. The whole work is worthy of the distinguished composer, and was most warmly received. The orchestra, under the able direction of Mr. Alfred Mellon, was at once numerous and select; and the great instrumental piece of the evening, Beethoven's symphony in C minor, was superbly executed. The hall, though not crowded, was well filled, and the "familiar faces" of well-known musicians and amateurs were seen in every corner.

THEATRES, &c.

NEW ADELPHI.—On Monday an original drama was produced. It is in two acts, and is entitled "The Borgia Ring: a Legend of Stonehenge." A pure melodrama, it depends more on scenery, machinery, and acting, than its literary merits; and, though the impression made on the spectator was that of extreme length, the situations at the end of each act were successful. The title explains a great part of the plot. The Borgia Ring is a poisoned article found in a testator's cabinet; and Stonehenge is the spot where the fatal clasp takes place that produces the death of a villain. One Piers Wenlock (Mr. Webster) is the delinquent, who is deprived of his inheritance in favour of Lieut. Raby Langley (Mr. Billington), unless the latter insists on marrying Mabel Daventry (Mrs. A. Mellon). Having possessed himself of the contents of the will, Piers Wenlock seeks its destruction before opened and read; and endeavours to bribe Mabel into complicity. Mabel, however, is a heroine, and resists the temptation. By the medium of a Jew to whom he owes money he then invites Mabel to a meeting amid the ruins of Stonehenge, in order to impart to her a dreadful secret. Not knowing who her fearful summoner may be, she prepares for the venture, and, to secure the will, places it in her bosom; and, to prevent accidents, puts the poisoned ring on her finger. When on the desolate heath with Piers she is called on to exert all her courage, for he points out to her the grave he has dug for her; but she refuses to listen to any conditions until he has sworn a certain oath, hand-in-hand. He complies, and pressing the ring, which comes off in the act, is poisoned. Mabel is terrified—so terrified that she cannot escape from the spot, and remains with the wretched man all night. We pass over a foolish underplot—in which Mr. Toole performs the part of a ratcatcher, who attends a ball in female costume—to come to the dénouement. The second act, like the first, ends with Stonehenge. Here the poisoned man is presented in his expiring agonies. He has discovered that Mabel has the will, and yet hopes, if he can get strength, to possess himself of it. He contrives, indeed, to fire a pistol at her; but this serves only to direct a party, led by her lover, to her rescue. Piers then seeks to induce Lieut. Langley to shake hands with him, in token of forgiveness; but this Mabel prevents, and the disappointed man dies cursing. Just before his death, however, he is arrested as a Jacobite conspirator, and his confiscated estates are delivered over to Lieut. Langley in consideration of his services at Culloden. It will be seen that the fate of the new play depended on the acting of Mr. Webster and Mrs. Mellon. Both exerted themselves to the utmost, and secured the success of the piece. The house was numerously and fashionably attended. Its appearance is highly attractive; its accommodations are just what an English public have a right to demand, furnishing every spectator with an ample and easy seat; and its arrangements are throughout of the most satisfactory description.

LYCEUM.—A new drama was produced on Thursday week, written on the subject of M. Lamartine's tale of "Geneviève," and taken from a French piece called "Les Orphelines de Valençay," by Mr. French. As the story is well known, our analysis need not be long. Madame Celeste is the heroine, a sempstress, living with her half-sister, Jossette (Miss Julia St. George), a thoughtless and giddy girl. Geneviève is about to become the bride of Cyprien, a mountain farmer (Mr. Emery), but his parents refuse to receive her sister, and she therefore sacrifices her own prospects to the welfare of Jossette. At the opening of the second act Jossette is dead, but a letter informs Geneviève that, during her absence in Paris, Jossette had become affianced to a young soldier. A child, too, had been the result. The secret of her disgrace is unfortunately known to a mischievous neighbour, Catherine (Mrs. Keeley). Cyprien would now wed Geneviève, but the envious Catherine reveals the fatal secret. Geneviève, to conceal her sister's shame, makes another sacrifice, claiming the child as her own. Of course, the third act removes all the difficulties between their union. Of the three it is the simplest, and consists of but few incidents. The first is very pathetic. Madame Celeste never acted better than in this part. No wonder, then, that the new drama was triumphantly successful.

LITERATURE.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF DOUGLAS JERROLD. By his Son, BLANCHARD JERROLD: W. Kent and Co. When filial piety prompts a son to commemorate the deeds of his father criticism is disarmed. It would be unreasonable to expect from such a biographer a full and impartial portraiture. He must, indeed, be devoid of natural feeling if he did not rather compose a panegyric. We are therefore inclined to regard the present volume as a tribute of affectionate duty to a parent's memory, not as a discriminating record of the life and acts of a man who achieved a high popularity among his contemporaries for his wit and humour. Moreover, the time has not yet arrived for giving to the world a careful estimate of the genius of Douglas Jerrold, and fixing the exact niche which he will occupy in the literary Temple of Fame. He wrote much that will be forgotten, as he wrote for the passing hour. His style was peculiar and original, and he was an equal master of satire and pathos. Many of his dramas will keep permanent possession of the theatre. His essays were admirable; that on the "Order of Poverty" is a masterpiece, worthy of Laurence Sterne. His contributions to *Punch* were in their nature ephemeral, but most powerful for the purposes for which they were written. The "Candle Lectures" were in every household. It will be the task of some future biographer to decide from his writings what was the relation between the perceptive and reflective faculties of Douglas Jerrold; what he owed to style, what he owed to thought; and whether he will be as much admired by posterity as he was by his contemporaries.

WRONGS WHICH CRY FOR REDRESS. By THOMAS HOPELY, F.S.S. Houston and Wright.

THIS pamphlet has been published by an amiable man, from the most philanthropic motives. He has forwarded a copy to each member of the House of Commons. It consists of extracts from Parliamentary papers, the reports of Commissions of Inquiry, and the evidence taken before Committees—all referring to the labour of adults and children in the manufacturing districts. Sad scenes of suffering are disclosed, but no remedial measures are proposed on any comprehensive scale. The merit of the compilation consists in the number and variety of the facts concentrated in a small compass, for there is no novelty in the exposure. Mr. Hopely calls on the Legislature to remove the evils of which he most feelingly complains; but it is only justice to acknowledge that there are limits to its power, and that all its efforts have failed. We warmly sympathise with the cause Mr. Hopely has espoused; and, while wishing him every success, are not insensible to the difficulties he will have to encounter.

THE PHYSIOLOGY AND AFFINITY OF FOSSIL MAMMALS.—On Tuesday afternoon Professor Owen delivered the first of a series of twelve lectures on the physiology and affinities of fossil mammals, in the hall of the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, which was crowded with scientific celebrities. The lecture was on the physiological character and grounds of subdivision of the class *mammalia*; and the succeeding lectures will comprise illustrations of the deductions from fragmentary evidences of the class *mammalia* of the secondary or mesozoic period, of the lower and upper cretaceous, the miocene, the pleistocene mammalia, the tertiary mammalia of South Asia and South America, &c. The lectures take place every Tuesday at three o'clock.

On Tuesday evening there was an explosion of gas at the United Service Club-house, Pall-mall, by which considerable damage was done.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPOOR.

THE young King of Jeypoor, by name Siwao Ram Singh Bahadoor, is a Rajpoot of one of the oldest families. His Highness ranks amongst our most faithful and loyal allies in India, having throughout the insurrection displayed the most devoted attachment to the British Government, and always rendering us every assistance in his power. The position of his capital, its proximity to Delhi, and the peculiar association of former years with the princes of that city, tended in no slight degree to shake the confidence of Government in the fidelity of the reigning chief. He was sorely tried, but stood forth boldly as our ally, and the champion of peace and good order. It may be fairly said that amongst all the large independent States in India his has been almost the only one in which peace and freedom from violence have been thoroughly secured. There has been perfect unanimity and good feeling existing between him and his nobles, and between all in the State, and the British Representative, Major Eden. When the mutinous regiments from Nusseerabad approached and threatened Jeypoor he gave protection and apartments in the palace to Mrs. Eden and her family—her husband, the political agent, being then absent on duty with a body of the Maharajah's troops keeping open the communication between Agra and Delhi. He also gave shelter to other Christian residents of the agency, and refused to surrender them to the demands of the blood-thirsty mutineers. It would take up too much space to enumerate the many proofs of his loyalty throughout the recent crisis. It is to be hoped that his attachment to us will not pass unrewarded. His Highness, who is about twenty-five years of age, and of active habits, possesses good natural abilities, and attends to his administrative duties with considerable diligence. His disposition is excellent, and he is evidently much beloved by his people."

ENTRANCE TO A MOSQUE,
ISLAMABAD, CASHMERE.

THE style of architecture in Cashmere is very peculiar, being modified by the conditions of climate and material: most of the buildings are of wood. The deodar, or Himalayan cedar, is principally used, and, though never painted, is remarkable for its lasting qualities. The carving is very quaint in the wide, overhanging eaves, which are supported on elegant and fanciful brackets. The mosques are always square, with a projecting porch, and a little spire looking like a belfry at the top.

MR. KAVANAGH.

The sterling qualities of Englishmen of every class and calling were never more fully developed than during the great mutiny in India. In the annals of daring and devotion displayed during that time a bright page ought to be, and will be, reserved for the name of Thomas Henry Kavanagh, who has won for himself the proud designation of one of the heroes of Lucknow. A brief

memoir of his life and services we willingly append to the Portrait of him which appears in this week's Number of our Journal. Mr. Kavanagh was born, in 1821, at Mullingar, in Ireland, and was the eldest son of the Band Master of her Majesty's 3rd Regiment of

thirty times its own number for nearly five months behind a weak and irregular intrenchment; and, secondly, because I was anxious to perform some service which would insure to me the honour of wearing her Most Gracious Majesty's Cross. My reception by



ENTRANCE TO A MOSQUE, ISLAMABAD, CASHMERE.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. CARPENTER, JUN.

Foot (the Buffs), who died in India, of cholera, leaving a widow and three children. In 1834 Mr. Kavanagh entered the office of the Commissioner of Mecrut. His intelligence and laudable efforts at mental improvement procured for him, in 1837, a better situation in the office of the superintending engineer of the North-Western Provinces, where he remained till 1839, when he accepted a place in the counting-house of a merchant at Mussoorie, whence he removed, in 1843, to the office of the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at Simla. Subsequently, he accepted the place of Head Clerk of the Government Treasury at Umballah, where he wrote a satirical pamphlet on "A Fancy Fair" and some chapters of a novel in the *Delhi Gazette*. His abilities and habits of business next procured for him the office of Head Clerk in the Board of Administration at Lahore; from whence, at the earnest and repeated recommendation of Sir Henry Lawrence, he was appointed Assistant Magistrate at Jullunder. He afterwards removed to Mooltan, where, after eighteen years' service, he narrowly escaped dismissal, solely on the ground of his not having made his moderate salary equivalent to his expenses, and had fallen into pecuniary difficulties. This, however, was prevented, it is stated, by the direct intervention of Lord Dalhousie; and on the annexation of Oude he obtained the post of Superintendent of the Office of the Chief Commissioner, and was stationed at Lucknow, his position being more subordinate and less responsible than one he had resigned, although more lucrative. Here the outbreak of the mutiny found him; and among all the active and enduring defenders of the beleaguered town he soon made himself conspicuous. He had already distinguished himself in several sorties, which he accompanied as Assistant Field Engineer; when, on the approach of Sir Colin Campbell with his relieving force, it was deemed advisable that plans of the place and its surroundings should be forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief. It was necessary, however, that he should have them explained to him by some intelligent person who could give him every information respecting the different localities, and who could act as a guide in whom every confidence could be placed. In this juncture Mr. Kavanagh volunteered to perform this important service, and, notwithstanding the very great dangers he had to face, trusting to his own courage and tact, he set out, and succeeded in reaching Sir Colin Campbell in safety. His own clear and simple narrative of his perilous expedition has been made public in more ways than one, and will, no doubt, be recalled to memory. To use his own words: "In undertaking the enterprise I was actuated by a sense of duty, believing that I could be of use to the Commander-in-Chief, when approaching to the relief, the besieged garrison, which had heroically resisted the attack of

Sir Colin Campbell and his Staff was cordial and kind to a degree; and, if I never have more than the remembrance of their condescension, and of the heartfelt congratulations of Sir James Outram and of all the officers of the garrison on my safe return to them, I shall not repine; though, to be sure, having the Victoria Cross would make me a prouder and a happier man." This service was fully and publicly acknowledged by Sir Colin Campbell and Sir James Outram, and the Court of Directors subsequently awarded him a sum of £2000, and increased his official emoluments. On another and a later occasion, when in civil charge of the district of Muhiabad, in conjunction with Lieutenant French of the 53rd Regiment, at the head of five hundred military police and forty sevans, he attacked and defeated a body of the Sundella insurgents fifteen hundred strong, with two guns, an exploit which is stated to have had an excellent effect on the conduct of the zemindars of the district. Notwithstanding the recommendation of Lord Canning, and the fact that his services during the mutiny were unquestionably of a military character, Mr. Kavanagh, because he is a civilian by profession, has not attained the great object of his ambition—the Victoria Cross.

JACOBABAD.

THE death of General John Jacob, whose name is so widely known in connection with the province of Scinde, has produced a profound sensation in that district, if not over all India. In this country he is best known as a skilful and gallant soldier, and a first-rate practical military administrator; but it is not so generally known that he was equally great in civil affairs. Among the foremost of the band of heroes who contributed to the conquest of Scinde, he has since remained ever prominent among the most able, the most persevering, and the most successful of those who have sought to improve the country, and to render the British rule a blessing to its inhabitants. Few things can be more suggestive of the character of his services than the fact that he died in a city which he had created in a desert, and which had been called after his own name.

On the 10th of November, 1852, a town which had been raised by the exertions of General Jacob on the ruins of a fort called Khangur, situate in a desert tract of the province of Scinde, was by order of the Government thenceforward denominated Jacobabad. The circumstances under which General Jacob was placed on the wild desert frontier in which the town is situate, were peculiar. The country appeared not to be habitable by man. It was a dreary waste of sand, swept for eight months of the year by burning and noxious winds. The country was almost wholly deserted. Even at Khangur there were but five miserable families, amounting in all to about twenty souls. The troops at Khangur, Shahpoor, and the other posts were shut up within walls and intrenchments, completely isolated from the country folk. It seemed to General Jacob that the matter of the first importance was to make it apparent to every one that it was intended to render the country habitable, and to have it considered as a permanent residence. He accordingly proceeded to build a large house and residence for himself and his Lieutenants, to plant a garden in the desert, and to make all other arrangements for himself, his officers, and men, as if they were to remain on that frontier for the remainder of their lives. The forts were pulled down, as being impediments to the action of the force under his command, consisting entirely of cavalry. But though the proper principles of action were decided on, it was no light task to carry them into effect. The country was a desert, almost wholly destitute of inhabitants,

MR. THOMAS HENRY KAVANAGH—ONE OF THE LUCKNOW HEROES.

and a great part of the year without water—that naturally existent in the soil being as salt as that of the sea; while rain was excessively rare, the average fall not amounting to one inch per annum. The old mud fort of Khangur soon disappeared, and on its site there is now the large and flourishing town of Jacobabad, completely open, without the least attempt at any sort of defensive arrangement by means of walls or works, situate close to the lines of the troops, with bazaars, containing about four hundred well-stocked shops, and possessing some ten thousand inhabitants. On the formerly desert border of Upper Scinde, there are now always supplies for an army, without assistance from, or interference on the part of, the State in any way. Where there was formerly only brackish water, insufficient for a squadron of horse, there are now tanks and wells affording an unlimited supply of excellent fresh water. Peace, plenty, and perfect security everywhere prevail in a district where formerly all was terror and disorder on the one hand, and a pathless silent desert on the

other. By the unaided superintendence of General Jacob, roads and bridges have been constructed all over the country in communication with the frontier to Shikapore, Larkana, Kusmore, &c.—amounting, altogether, to nearly 600 miles in length. Canals have been excavated, which are bringing a great part of the desert under cultivation, and are rapidly changing the whole face of the country from an arid waste into corn-fields and pasture. It only needs a reference to the view of the town of Jacobabad, given below, to prove what is the character of the triumphs of peace gained by one who had always shown himself a master, in all its comprehensiveness, of the art of war. It is stated that the piece of ground on which the house inhabited by General Jacob is built, and which has been turned into a beautiful garden, was, perhaps, the worst bit in the country; the soil so impregnated with salt that nothing would grow on it. General Jacob had the soil thoroughly remade, for about three feet in depth, so that not only have trees flourished well, but every cold season there is a fine show of all the English annual plants, and all English vegetables are produced in the greatest perfection. The first tree was planted in 1848, and there are now hundreds of them, many about thirty feet high, and having trunks four feet and more in circumference. The area of the garden is about twenty-five acres. Even this brief sketch of some of the labours of a very remarkable man is enough to show what a loss his death must cause in our Indian service.

A portrait and memoir of General Jacob appeared in this Journal for Sept. 4, 1858.

"THE GREAT EASTERN."

The contract for the purchase of the *Great Eastern* by the Great Ship Company was concluded on Friday week, and the first instalment of purchase-money paid to the liquidators. £300,000, including the subscriptions of the old shareholders in the Eastern Steam Company, have been subscribed; and this, it is believed, will be amply sufficient not only for the purchase and completion of the ship, but also to provide working capital. A general meeting of the shareholders is to be convened in the course of next month, so that no delay may occur in giving practical effect to all arrangements for the completion of the ship for sea within the contemplated period.

We extract from the *Times* of Tuesday the following particulars relative to the fitting out of the *Great Eastern*, with some remarks on the immense capabilities of this ship, viewed as a vessel of war:—

"The preparations necessary for fitting this noble vessel for sea have at last been decided on, and in the course of another fortnight or so an army of workmen will be busily engaged in all parts of the ship, inside and out. For various economical reasons it is considered better that the work of finishing her in every respect should be divided between three separate contractors; and though the contracts have not yet been finally entered into, there is very little doubt but that this will be the course pursued. To one person will be intrusted the iron work still requisite in the hull and in the construction of the poop and masts, while separate contracts will provide for the rigging and sails, and the cabin fittings and joiners' work. No money will be wasted in the mere frippery of decoration, though at the same time all the fittings will be of the best and most substantial kind, and quite worthy the position which the ship must occupy, not only in England, but in the mercantile marine of the world. The design for the poop is complete in all its details. All of it will be constructed of iron; and some idea of its size may be gathered from the fact that the chief dining-saloon, 120 feet long by 47 feet wide and 9 feet high under the beams, will be in that part of the vessel. There is to be a large number of bath-rooms allotted to each class of passengers, all of which will be kept supplied with hot and cold fresh and sea water. The contractors are to commence their work on the 15th of February, and are bound under penalties to complete all in five months from that date. The long-expected first trial-trip will therefore take place about the middle of July, when it is intended to run out from Weymouth to the middle of the Atlantic and try the ship under all possible conditions of sail and steam. This short voyage will probably occupy about



MR. THOMAS HENRY KAVANAGH—ONE OF THE LUCKNOW HEROES.



JACOBABAD, SCINDE.

six days, for the lowest estimate yet made of her speed allows her 17 knots, or about 18½ statute miles an hour—the speed of a Parliamentary train. What may be considered as the commencement of the work of fitting will be undertaken on Saturday next (to-day), when the large iron floating Derrick launched last autumn will be used for the purpose of hoisting in the main shaft of the paddle-engines and the rudder. The former weighs no less than forty tons, the latter thirteen, and each of these ponderous masses of iron-work have been finished off with as much care, and even more, as if they were intended for the works of a clock.

"Great Eastern" has been truly said and written as to the importance of the "Great Eastern" in a mercantile point of view that all have tacitly overlooked now, as in a vessel of war, she would, to this country at least, be almost invaluable. In those ever-recurring estimates of our national resources with which the Continental press so persistently favour us, the assistance which two or three such vessels as the "Great Eastern" could afford in time of war is never alluded to, because never suspected. Yet, in the construction of this unequalled vessel, and forming a noble model on which others may be built, our national resources have, we believe, received such a development as few at the first glance would perceive. The "Great Eastern," however, would make the fastest, strongest, and most terrible of all war ships, if war instead of commerce were to be her destination. Her carrying power alone would be a most formidable element. Ten thousand fully-equipped soldiers, with all the requisite materiel, and even the due proportion of staff and field officers' horses, could be transported at once to any point of need with greater convenience and in less than half the time now occupied by the fastest ships, as there would be no delay for coaling. If even the least sanguine expectations as to her speed are fulfilled she would be able to land a complete corps d'armes in India within forty days from the time of her leaving England, while her vast space on deck would afford a floating parade-ground, on which recruits might be drilled to a tolerable state of efficiency, even while on the voyage. The ordinary delays of winds and currents would so little affect her gigantic steam power that the time of her arrival with such a force might be calculated upon to a single day. With such a rapidly moving fortress and camp always at the control of the Government, the effect would be to economise, while it increased, our warlike resources, and, by reducing the distance to our furthest outposts by one-half, bring about precisely those results at sea which railways have already effected on land in military tactics."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF CHARLEVILLE.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES WILLIAM GEORGE BURY, Earl of Charleville, Viscount Charleville, and Baron Tullamore, of Tullamore, in the King's County, in the peerage of Ireland, who died at his seat, Charleville Forest, Tullamore, on the 19th inst., was the eldest son of Charles William, the second Earl, by his wife, Harriet Charlotte Beaujolais, daughter of the late Colonel Campbell and his wife, Lady Charlotte Campbell, since so well known as Lady Charlotte Bury. He was born on the 8th of March, 1822, and succeeded his father, as third Earl, the 14th of July, 1851. He married, the 7th of March, 1850, Arabella Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Henry Case, Esq., of Shenstone, Moss, Staffordsire, by whom (who died the 8th of July, 1857) he leaves two sons and two daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Charles William Francis, Baron Tullamore, now, the fourth Earl, who is in his seventh year. The late Earl's premature demise is generally and deeply regretted. He was a resident and an excellent Irish landlord. He afforded much employment on his extensive estates in the King's and adjoining counties, where he was deservedly beloved and respected.

LORD NORTHWICK.

THE death of this nobleman, a liberal patron of the fine arts, occurred on the 20th inst., at his seat, Northwick Park, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire. His Lordship was well known as a connoisseur and able collector of paintings. His beautiful picture-gallery at his mansion, Thirlestane House, Cheltenham, is one of the finest in England, and bears a cosmopolitan reputation. John Rushout, second Baron Northwick, of Northwick Park, in the county of Worcester, in the Peerage of Great Britain, and a Baronet, was the elder son of Sir John Rushout, Bart., the first Baron, by his wife, Rebecca, daughter of Humphrey Bowles, Esq., of Wanstead, Essex. He was born the 16th of February, 1770, and succeeded his father as second Baron the 20th of October, 1860. He never married. His Lordship, who was a director of the British Institution, a Governor of Harrow School, and a F.S.A., devoted his long life of eighty-nine years to matters of education, taste, and learning. He is succeeded by his nephew, Colonel George Rushout, M.P. for East Worcestershire, now the third Baron Northwick, who was born in 1811, and is the only son of the late Earl's only brother, the late Hon. and Rev. George Rushout Bowles, he having assumed the latter surname by sign manual. This family of Rushout, Lords Northwick, comes from France. Its founder there, in the fourteenth century, Thibaut Rushout, Sieur de Boisménil, is said to have been a noble "Chevalier Anglais." A branch of the French line settled as merchants in England, temp. Charles I. Sir James Rushout, a Cavalier M.E., the first Baronet, was so created in 1661. The fourth Baronet, the Right Hon. Sir John Rushout, Treasurer of the Navy, the late Peer's grandfather, lived to the age of ninety-one; and Dr. Nash describes his memory, good humour, and courtesy, as being in their full flower in his extreme old age, which seemed with him more an ornament than a burden. The late Peer's father was created Lord Northwick in 1797.

JAMES DU SAUTOY, ESQ.

THE death of this respected gentleman, the representative of an ancient family of French origin, took place at the Lawn, Taunton, on the 5th inst., at the advanced age of ninety-seven. He retained his mental faculties in full vigour to the last. James Du Sautoy was born in 1761. He was educated by the late Dr. Mant, and received his first commission in 1777, at the age of fifteen. After some years spent abroad in active service he retired, in the year 1793, on his marriage with Mary, daughter of the late Rev. John Hinton, A.M., of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Rector of Chawton, Hants. He then took the command of the Otterton Volunteers, until appointed Barrack Master of the Cavalry Barracks at Totnes, and subsequently at Taunton. The latter appointment he retained until the spring of 1855, when he was allowed to retire on full pay, and to retain all his staff allowances. Mr. Du Sautoy has issue six daughters and five sons: three daughters and two sons survive him. Mr. Du Sautoy was the son of Pierre François Du Sautoy, a French cavalry officer, and a direct and lineal descendant and representative of the house of Du Sautoy, or Du Saultoy, from the province of ancient Alsacia; and allied, by intermarriage, with some of the oldest and noblest houses in France. Pierre François Du Sautoy, with six other French officers, accompanied his relative, Prince Charles Edward, to Scotland, in 1745; and soon after his return he was taken prisoner, and brought to England in the *Grafton*. His marriage, while on parole, was the cause of his remaining in this country. By his first wife, a Miss Abbot, a descendant of Archbishop Abbot, he was father of the Mr. Du Sautoy just deceased. One of Mr. Du Sautoy's direct ancestors was the "noble Sieur de Melk," or "Molk," in Alsacia, also named Pierre François Du Sautoy, whose niece, Madeline Du Clozel, daughter of the Seigneur De Voisin, married, in 1656, Louis d'Aumale, Seigneur De Balâtre, and Vicomte Du Mont-Notre-Dame. Another niece, Henriette Du Clozel, married, in 1658, Henry d'Amerval, Chevalier Seigneur d'Asserville. These intermarriages led to the migration of the family of Du Sautoy into Picardy, where d'Aumale, Charles De Lorraine, and Guise Claude De Lorraine had received appointments. The family archives have been preserved in the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris.

HENRY HALLAM, ESQ.

HENRY HALLAM, the eminent historian, died on the 22nd inst. Mr. Hallam was the son of Dr. Hallam, and was born about 1778, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. He afterwards settled in London, where he has since resided. In 1830 he received one of the two fifty-guinea gold medals instituted by George IV. for eminence in historical composition, the other being awarded to Washington Irving. He was at an early period engaged as a regular contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, and he bore an active part in Mr. Wilberforce's great movement for abolishing the slave trade. It was on the death of Mr. Hallam's son, who was engaged to be married to the sister of Mr. Alfred Tennyson, that that gentleman, the Poet Laureate, wrote his "In Memoriam." Mr. Hallam's published works are "The Constitutional History of England," "The History of Europe in the Middle Ages," and "An Introduction to the Literary History of Europe." Mr. Hallam was a Bencher of the Inner Temple. He is mentioned by Byron, in "English Bards and Scottish Reviewers," as "classic Hallam, much renowned for Greek."

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.	WIND.	RAINY IN 24 HOURS.	.	.
	BAROMETER CORRECTED.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.	Dew Point.	RELATIVE HUMIDITY.					
Jan. 19	29.980	46.7	44.2	.95	10	43.2	48.5	SW.	181 '100'
20	29.916	40.1	37.7	.97	9	25.4	49.2	SSW. SW.	263 '018'
21	30.155	43.8	41.7	.93	10	41.8	50.1	SSW.	504 '000'
22	29.950	46.0	42.7	.83	10	43.7	48.9	WSW. SSW.	391 '000'
23	29.921	42.8	38.5	.80	10	35.1	47.0	SSW.	533 '000'
24	29.802	43.4	38.6	.85	9	33.8	46.8	SW. WSW.	291 '223'
25	29.856	48.4	42.7	.82	9	39.7	50.4	SW. WSW.	530 '013'

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALLS.—THURSDAY EVENING.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.—15 to 1 agst Ghika (t freely). CHESTER CUP.—17 to 1 agst Drogheha (t), 1000 to 10 agst Thornhill (t), 1000 to 10 agst Argosy (t).

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—5 to 1 agst Promised Land (off), 15 to 1 agst Nimrod (t), 500 even on H. O'Kirkles' agst Nimrod (t).

DERBY.—12 to 1 agst Promised Land (off), 20 to 1 agst Marionette (t), 20 to 1 agst Musid (t), 20 to 1 agst Electric (t), 30 to 1 agst Bahamont (t), 30 to 1 agst Rainbow (t), 33 to 1 agst Gamester (40 to 1 laid once).

The duty on paper in the year ended the 31st of March (last year) amounted to £1,130,683, and in the preceding year to £1,138,880. The spirit duties in the year ended March (last year) were £11,263,638. The duty paid on tobacco and snuff in the year ending the 31st of March (last year) was £5,272,474.

A GALE, blowing from W.S.W., and accompanied by heavy showers of rain, broke over the metropolis and suburbs on Sunday morning, doing considerable damage to property in various parts. The southern districts seem to have the most severely suffered. Several trees in the neighbourhood of Clapham, Norwood, Dulwich, Herne-hill, Sydenham, and vicinity, having been uprooted.

A PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT was given on Tuesday evening at the Horns, Kennington, by Benjamin Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of the city of London, in aid of the building fund of the St. Paul's Ragged Schools, Westminster-road, Southwark. The Lord Mayor presided. The lecture was entitled "The Buried City of the East."

PREPAYMENT OF INLAND LETTERS.—On the 10th February and thenceforward the prepayment (in stamps) of all inland letters will be compulsory; and any inland letters which may be posted wholly unpaid will be returned to the writers. Insufficiently paid letters, however, will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage and an additional rate of one penny.

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.—The Rev. S. H. Widderington, Vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry, was presented, on January the 19th, by a deputation from his late parishioners, of Walcot St. Swithin, Bath, with a testimonial of £250 value, consisting of a massive silver salver, pair of candelabra, tea and coffee service, and library inkstand, of tasteful design and workmanship, by Payne, of Bath, in testimony of their appreciation of his public services and private worth during the eighteen years he laboured amongst them as their pastor.—At the annual social reunion of the parents of the children attending St. Philip's National Schools, Birmingham, held in the school-room, on Thursday evening, the 13th instant, and presided over by the Hon. and Rev. G. M. York, Rector of the parish, a handsome testimonial, consisting of an elegant tea and coffee service, of silver, inclosed in a walnut case, and a dozen silver dessert knives and forks, was presented to the Rev. Charles Heath, on his retirement from the Lectureship of the parish. The address which accompanied the testimonial expressed the sincere regret with which the churchwardens, sidesmen, and congregation regarded the termination of Mr. Heath's ministerial labours amongst them; and their appreciation of the unwearied diligence with which he had fulfilled his duties during the nearly ten years of his connection with St. Philip's. A handsome bronze inkstand was also presented to Mr. Heath by the teachers and children of the Sunday-schools. Since quitting the scene of his former labours the rev. gentleman has also received a chastely-bound copy of the English Hexapla, with the original Greek text of the New Testament, and a splendid copy of Bagster's Comprehensive Bible. About two years ago a purse of fifty guineas was presented to Mr. Heath by the congregation, on the completion of the seventh year of his holding the Lectureship.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THERE has been little or no activity in the Market for Home Securities during nearly the whole of the week. Prices have shown a drooping tendency, but the fluctuations in them have not been extensive. The great preparations for war in the arsenals and dockyards in France have induced the public to refrain from purchasing Consols, the supply of which in the hands of the jobbers is, however, only moderate. The Unfunded Debt has ruled firm; and Indian Securities, as well as the Bonds, may be considered steady.

The demand for silver has been tolerably active. Sales of bar qualities have been made at 62d., and dollars at 61½d. per ounce. As large supplies are stated to have reached Vera Cruz from the interior, any further advance in price is not anticipated at present, although the packet for Bombay carries out £76,193, wholly in silver; and, although the next steamer will have on board about £200,000, we are still importing silver from the Continent in exchange for gold.

The Discount Market continues remarkably easy. First-class short commercial paper has been done at 2½ to 2½; and four months' bills have been readily taken at 2½ per cent. The supply of surplus capital is very large, and the drain upon it is comparatively trifling. Next week will fail due a payment of 102 per cent, or about one million sterling, on the Victoria Government Railway Loan, the Bonds of which have not yet been admitted to a quotation in the Stock Exchange official list.

A return of the movements of the precious metals in France in 1858 shows a total import of £28,567,031, and a total export of £9,687,901.

The Paris Bourse has been much less excited this week, and a rise of 1 per cent has taken place in the quotations.

The Directors of the Cobre Copper Company have declared a dividend of £1 per share. The affairs of the Mexican Mining Association appear to be progressing satisfactorily.

Several foreign loans are still on the tapis—viz., one for Russia for £10,000,000, another for Austria for £6,000,000, and one for Sardinia for £2,000,000. The latter will, it is asserted, be negotiated in Paris. The necessary sum to pay the March dividends upon the Turkish loan of £4,380,000 has come to hand. The amount is £131,400.

The Continental exchanges have varied but little. In the East, as well as in China, the tendency in them is to give way. The exports of tea to England, show a falling off, when compared with last season, of 5,000,000 lb.; of silk, 6000 bales.

On Monday Home Stocks were firm in price, but the business doing in them was by no means extensive. The Reduced Three per Cent were 96½; Consols, 95½; New Three per Cent, 96½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 97½; Long Annuities, 1853, 18½; India Debentures, 93½; and Exchequer Bills, 38s. to 41s. prem. Bank Stock realised 228 and 226; and India Stock, 221½. Consols touched 96 on the following day; but the closing quotation was 95½. The Reduced Three per Cent were done at 96½; the New Three per Cents, 95½; Long Annuities, 1853, 18½; India Debentures, 93½; Exchequer Bills, 38s. to 40s. prem. Bank Stock was firm, at 228. Prices were rather drooping on Wednesday, when Consols left off at 95½; the Reduced, 96; the New Three per Cents, 96½; Long Annuities, 1853, 18½; India Debentures, 93½; Exchequer Bills, 38s. to 39s. prem. Bank Stock was unaltered in price. There was rather more firmness in Home Stocks on Thursday. Consols were done at 95½; New Three per Cents and the Reduced, 96½; Exchequer Bills, 38s. to 39s. prem.; India Loan Debentures, 90½; and the Bonds, 24s. premium.

The dealings in the Foreign Market have been by no means numerous; yet, on the whole, prices have ruled steady. Turkish Unguaranteed and Sardinian Stocks have shown signs of weakness. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 94½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 81½; Danish Five per Cent, 105½; Mexican Three per Cent, 103½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 92½; Portuguese Three per Cent, 84½; Uruguayan Three per Cent, 71½; Spanish Three per Cents, 45½; Ditto, New, Deferred, 30½; Turkey Six per Cent, 91; Ditto, New Loan, 80½; Turkish Four per Cent, 105½; French Rentes Three per Cents, 68½; 75%; Exchange, 25½; Dutch Four per Cents, 102; and Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 77.

Joint Stock Bank Shares have ruled steady, and the quotations generally have been fairly supported. Bank of Egypt Shares have realised 26½; Australasia, 91; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 81½; Commercial of London, 19½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17; London Chartered of Australia, 21½; London Joint-Stock, 34½; London and Westminster, 50; New South Wales, 47½; Oriental, 13½; Ottoman, 20; Union of Australia, 52½ ex div.; and Union of London, 24 ex div.

The Miscellaneous Market continues flat. Annexed are the principal transactions:—Australian Agricultural, 35½; Berlin Waterworks, New, 1½; Crystal Palace, 1½; Electric Telegraph, 109; English and Australian Copper, 1½; European and American Steam, 2; London General Omnibus, 1½;

Netherlands Land, Eight per Cent Preference, 1½; North British Australian, 2½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 8½; Ditto, New, 27½; Rhymney Iron, 2½; Ditto, New, 7½; Scottish Australian Investment, 13½; London Docks, 87 ex div.; Victoria, 98 ex div.; Canada Government Six per Cents, 112½; New Brunswick Ditto, 110½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 100½; and South Australian Six per Cents, 109½.



SOIREE AT KING'S COLLEGE ON SATURDAY EVENING LAST.

SOIREE AT KING'S COLLEGE.

THE soirees given at King's College last week excited an unusual degree of interest in literary and scientific circles. These gatherings of several thousands of persons on Saturday, and on the previous Tuesday, evenings, arose out of the interesting experiment set on foot by Mr. John W. Cunningham, the secretary of King's College, for the establishment of evening educational classes in connection with the institution. These classes were commenced with a view of affording young men connected with the Government or mercantile offices the opportunity of supplying, during the

evenings not devoted to their ordinary occupations, the deficiencies of their early educational training. This employment of the machinery of King's College to the purpose of extending the boundaries of useful knowledge to the commercial youth of the metropolis has already been attended with the happiest results. Upwards of three hundred young men have joined the classes, some of whom have made such proficiency in their studies as to have earned the reward of being ranked among the Associates of King's College and the Graduates of the London University. The subjects taught in these evening classes are divinity, Latin, Greek, French, German, English language and composition, history, geography, mathematics, arithmetic

and bookkeeping, commercial contracts and economical science, drawing, and the elements of chemistry. The fees paid by the students are trifling in amount, and the course of instruction is as complete and "thorough" as at any of the collegiate establishments of the country.

At the soiree given on Saturday evening by the Principal and professors of King's College, and the Head Master and masters of King's College School, upwards of three thousand ladies and gentlemen responded to their courteous invitations. The whole of the rooms of the college were thrown open for the occasion; but the spacious lecture-hall, the long corridors and galleries, the libraries and museum of the establishment, were barely suffi-

cient to accommodate the visitors. They gathered around the most attractive objects of art and virtu, filled the museum and library, promenaded in the corridors, and in the fine entrance-hall decorated with gorgeous exotics and plants of rare foliage, which had been lent by Messrs. Veitch, of Chelsea; and for several hours the constant stream of visitors entering the college, or dispersed about the well-lighted halls and apartments, presented a pleasing scene of varied animation. We will not attempt to particularise all the interesting works of art which were exhibited during the evening, and can only notice a few of those which attracted the largest share of attention. Some sculpture by Mr. Durham and Mr. Calder Marshall—

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"Genius," and "The Mother's Prayer," and other works, were placed in the entrance-hall. The show of photographs was remarkably fine, including some of the best views of the Holy Land, by Frith; a series of the views of the exterior, interior, and Fine-Arts Court of the Crystal Palace, by Delamotte, the property of the Crystal Palace, intended for distribution among the members of the newly-formed Art-Union; De la Rue's photographs of the moon; stereoscopic and other views of Egypt and the Holy Land, by Messrs. Nogretti and Zambla, &c. Several eminent collectors of works of art had consented to strip their walls for a short time of their *chefs-d'œuvre*; and Wilkie, Gainsborough, Hilton, and some others of the English school of painting were represented by their works through the specimens lent by Mr. Bicknell, Mr. Horsley, Mr. Louis Hage, and Mr. Cox. The superb works which have been produced by Messrs. Day and Sons in chromo-lithography, "The Industrial Arts," "The Art-Treasures of Manchester," "The Grammar of Ornament," and others were also among the objects inspected with pleasure by the visitors. Messrs. Hanhart and Roney sent some of their best specimens; Messrs. Elkington contributed a gorgeous display of works of the precious metals, and bronzes after the antique and modern masters, in profusion; Mr. W. G. Rogers some exquisite specimens of his wood-carving; Mr. Lloyd a fine aquarium, with sea-anemones, zoophytes, algae, and rockwork in perfection. The collection was in every sense a representative one: there was not a branch of art which was not illustrated by excellent and valuable specimens. During the evening the company was entertained by a selection of glee and madrigals performed by Mr. Hullah's well-trained choir.

SPRING CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES FOR 1859.

Horne Circuit—The Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman and the Hon. Mr. Baron Martin. Assizes to be held at Hertford, Chelmsford, Lewis, Maidstone, and Kingston-on-Thames.

Midland Circuit—Lord Campbell and Mr. Justice Erle. At Northampton, Leicester, Oakham, Lincoln and city, Nottingham and town, Derby, and Warwick.

Norfolk Circuit—The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir Alexander Cockburn; and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Frederick Pollock. At Aylesbury, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Ipswich, & city, and Bury St. Edmunds.

Oxford Circuit—Mr. Justice Crompton and Mr. Baron Channell. At Reading, Oxford, Worcester and city, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester.

Western Circuit—Mr. Justice Crowder and Mr. Baron Watson. At Winchester, Devizes, Dorchester, Exeter and city, Bodmin, Taunton, and Bristol.

Northern Circuit—Mr. Justice Willes and Mr. Justice Byrnes. At Durham, Newcastle and town, Carlisle, Appleby, Lancaster, and Liverpool.

North Wales—Mr. Baron Bramwell. At Welshpool, Bala, Carnarvon, Beaumaris, Ruthin, and Mold.

South Wales—Mr. Justice Hugh Hill. At Swansea, Haverfordwest, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Brecon, and Presteign.

Chester County and City—Mr. Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Hugh Hill.

Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams remains in town as the Vacation Judge.

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1859.

The ceremony of pricking for High Sheriffs for England and Wales, for the current year, will take place before the Privy Council, on Wednesday, the 2nd of February. The proceedings are purely formal, and the list of High Sheriffs to succeed those now in office will be as follows:—

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire—R. L. Orlebar, Esq., of Henwick House, near Willoughby.

Berkshire—C. P. Duffield, Esq., of Marsham Park.

Buckinghamshire—T. T. Drake, Esq., of Shoredene.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—J. D. Gardner, Esq., of Chatteris.

Cumberland—Lord Muncaster, of Muncaster Castle.

Cheshire—A. H. Davenport, Esq., of Capessthorne.

Derbyshire—The Hon. E. K. W. Coke, of Longford.

Devonshire—J. H. Hippesley, Esq., of Shobrook Park.

Dorsetshire—W. C. Lambert, Esq., of Knowle Cottage.

Durham—Sir Wm. A. Clavering, Bart., of Greencroft.

Essex—C. Russell, Esq., of Upminster.

Glocestershire—J. Carston Dent, Esq., of Sudeley Castle.

Herefordshire—J. Jones, Esq., M.D., of Langstone Court.

Hertfordshire—H. H. Gosselin, of the Priory, Ware.

Kent—Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., of Ightham-place.

Leicestershire—William Bosworth, Esq., of Charley.

Lincolnshire—C. T. S. B. Reynardson, Esq., of Holymwell.

Middlesex—Thomas Powell, Esq., of the Gaer.

Norfolk—Hambleton Francis Custance, Esq., of Weston.

Northamptonshire—The Hon. C. H. Cust, of Arthingworth.

Northumberland—H. Silvertop, Esq., of Munster Acres.

Nottinghamshire—Henry Sherbrooke, Esq., of Oxton.

Oxfordshire—George Gommie, Esq., of Shotover Park.

Rutlandshire—E. H. Cradock Moncton, Esq., of Seaton.

Shropshire—C. O. C. Pemberton, Esq., of Millchope Park.

Somersetshire—E. B. Napier, Esq., of East Pennard.

Staffordshire—Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart., of Broughton Hall.

Southampton (county of)—R. V. W. Williams, Esq., of Appledurcombe.

Suffolk—John George Sheppard, Esq., of Campsey Ash.

Surrey—Sir Walter Rockliffe Parquhar, Bart., of Plesden.

Sussex—W. H. Blaauw, Esq., of Beechlands, Newark.

Warwickshire—Sir G. R. Phillips, Bart., of Weston House.

Westmoreland—William Moore, Esq., of Grimes-hill.

Wiltshire—Sir Francis D. Astley, Bart., of Everleigh.

Worcestershire—F. E. Williams, Esq., of Malvern Hall.

Yorkshire—W. R. C. Stansfield, Esq., of Esholt Hall.

WALES.

Anglesey—Major-General R. Huws, of Brynnddu.

Breconshire—J. Maund, Esq., of Tynawr.

Carmarthenshire—Lord Newborough, of Glanmire Park.

Carmarthenshire—Isaac Horton, Esq., of Yshad.

Cardiganshire—W. P. Lewes, Esq., of Llysnewydd.

Denbighshire—T. L. Fitzhugh, of Plas Power.

Flintshire—P. P. Pearson, Esq., of Bodfari.

Glamorganshire—Sir Ivor B. Guest, Bart., of Sallyhouse.

Montgomeryshire—E. Morris, Esq., of Berth Lloyd.

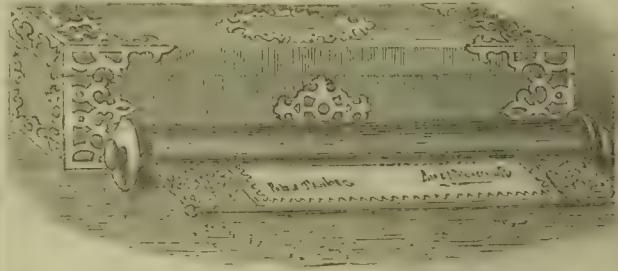
Merionethshire—H. J. Revley, Esq., Brynwyn House.

Pembrokeshire—G. A. Harris, Esq., of Ilerton.

Wales—Sir W. S. R. Cockburn, Bart., of Downton.

ADDRESS FROM THE NAWAB OF MOORSHEADABAD TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE Nawab of Moorsheadabād has written a letter to Queen Victoria, as his "humble tribute of loyalty, respect, and affection, on the occasion of the British empire in the East passing under the benign rule of her most gracious Majesty." The letter is printed on white satin, the back of which is lined with pink silk, the longitudinal sides being trimmed with real lace. The upper end is fastened to a silver stick about one eighth of an inch thick, which is fixed within a cylinder of pure silver an inch in diameter, and as the stick within revolves the whole of the letter rolls up till it comes to the lower end, which is likewise fastened to a thin silver stick, having a tassel of silver, so that the letter can be drawn out at pleasure. The cylinder itself is placed within a very neat oblong box of sandalwood, fastened with pierced silver ornaments, spring lock, and has on the top an ornamented silver plate, on which is engraved:—"Letter to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, from her most humble servant, Nawab Muntazamul Mookh Mohsoo Dowla Friendonjahsyed Munsoor Ali Khan Bahadur, Nurset Jung Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa." The foregoing is the full title of the Nawab as recognised by the Indian Government.



ADDRESS FROM THE NAWAB OF MOORSHEADABAD TO QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE BOX IN WHICH IT IS CONTAINED.

The following is the Nawab's address:—

To her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c., &c.

Madam,—On the 31st of August the British Empire in the East passed under the direct authority of your Most Gracious Majesty. The benign rule of your Majesty now extends also to India, and its moral and physical effects will soon be felt throughout the land, especially by rendering justice attainable to all, rich and poor, and by developing the boundless natural resources of this great empire. I hail the event as the commencement of a new era in the history of India, and as the forerunner of a mighty change, which opens a vision of a bright future. Wherever the banner of your Majesty is unfurled, industry, arts, and science follow in its wake; those inestimable blessings which everywhere so largely contribute to the happiness of your Majesty's faithful subjects, and add fresh stability to the Throne.

As the descendant of one of the oldest ruling families of Hindostan, and the acknowledged faithful ally of the British Government, I desire permission to be one of the first to lay this my humble tribute of loyalty, respect, and affection at the foot of the throne of your Most Gracious Majesty. May the God of mankind shower His choicest blessings upon your Majesty and family; and that long life, health, and happiness may be the portion of the mighty Sovereign of Great Britain, is the fervent and sincere prayer of, Madam, your Majesty's most humble and faithful servant and subject.

(Signed) MUNSOOR ALI.

Palace, Moorsheadabād, Nov. 1, 1858.

THE "SHANNON" NAVAL BRIGADE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

ASPERSIONS cast upon the character and conduct of the *Shannon* Naval Brigade by the *United Service Gazette* having obtained considerable publicity, from being copied into other papers, I shall feel much obliged by your giving insertion to the accompanying letter, which I have just received, from Sir Edward Lugard. I feel it due to the memory of the late Sir Wm. Peel that accusations of so grave a nature should not remain uncontradicted.—M. VAUGHAN, Commander R. N. (late *Shannon*) Brigade.

TEIGNMOUTH, DEVON, Jan. 17.
My dear Vaughan,—I have just seen the paragraph, in the *United Service Gazette* of the 15th inst., commenting upon the state of the Naval Brigade of the *Shannon*. The writer of the paragraph must be grossly ignorant of the truth, or have been wickedly misinformed, to state that "the life they led in the Naval Brigade was the reverse of discipline; they were the terror of friends, as well as foes; no orders restrained them," &c. I consider the allegation to be a gross libel upon our late dear friend Sir W. Peel, as well as upon the whole brigade, and as such it ought at once to be contradicted. I am unfortunately unable, owing to a sad accident, to write more than a few lines at a time, or I would write to the editor on the subject; but I give you and your friends authority to contradict the statement for me in the strongest and most direct manner. The *Shannon* Brigade advanced upon Lucknow with my division, and acted with it during the entire operations, as you well know. The men were daily, I may say hourly, under my sight, and I considered their conduct in every particular an example to the troops. During the whole period I was associated with the *Shannon* Brigade I never once saw an irregularity amongst the men. They were sober, quiet, and respectful; and often I remarked to my staff the high state of discipline Sir W. Peel had got them into. From the cessation of active operations until I was detached to Azingurh I commanded all the troops in the city; and all measures for the repression of plundering were carried out through me; and, of course, every irregularity committed was reported to me. During that period not one irregularity by the men of the *Shannon* was reported to me. Indeed, in the whole course of my life, I never saw so well-conducted a body of men. All I have written about the good conduct and discipline of the *Shannon*'s men would, I am convinced, be confirmed by the unanimous opinion of the army at Lucknow. Poor Adrian Hope and I often talked together on the subject; and many a time I expressed to Peel the high opinion I had of his men, and my admiration of their cheerfulness, and happy, contented looks, under all circumstances of fatigue and difficulty.

Believe me, my dear Vaughan, sincerely yours,

ED. LUGARD.

DINING IN ALGERIA.—Our party consisted of myself, Hamed, an Arab driver, and two others, with a couple of saddle-horses. My waggon was well filled, considering that I intended to use it as a dark room when opportunity offered, for Hamed had bought a quantity of rice, besides a lot of other things, for his domestic consumption. The first day we made a good distance, and at night halted at the house of a friend of Hamed's, who received us hospitably enough; but I should have made but a very poor meal if I had not taken the precaution to put a few loaves I had bought at a French baker's, before leaving Algiers, into the waggon, together with some tea and coffee. It was not that there was deficiency in the quantity of food, but it was the manner in which it was devoured that disgusted me. Just fancy some fifteen or sixteen of us seated in a circle on the ground; in the midst of us there is an enormous tub of rice, which I believe to have been boiled with the sheep whose carcass is in the midst of it, and the whole then turned out of the cauldron together. Out of compliment, I suppose, to my character of guest and foreigner, I had been furnished with a wooden spoon, but none of the others present possessed such a superfluous implement, nor did they appear to desire any of the kind, but got along wonderfully by plunging each his hand into the tub and withdrawing it filled with rice, varying the operation at intervals by tearing off a piece of meat. I am not over nice in such matters, usually contenting myself with "doing at Bolong as Bolong does," but I certainly did feel rather sick at the thought of going into the tub myself. My host saw that I did not seem sufficiently sharp in securing my portion; so he took my spoon, and, stirring up a portion of the rice with a due proportion of the liquid, precisely in the manner in which I have seen little boys manufacture dirt pies at home, he ladled it into a wooden bowl, and handed it to me, with a piece of meat which he had torn off with his fingers. I looked at the mess, and didn't at all like the idea of eating it; but the reflection that he would be offended if I did not eat it, gave me courage to attempt it—and then I was so very hungry—that I made a determined effort, and succeeded in swallowing what he had given me, but he could not prevail upon me to take any more. It was not bad, this Konskousoo; and now that I have got a little used to it, I like it very much, though the difficulty of making oneself like it is not overcome after the first step, as it was in the case of St. Denis, who walked a league with his head under his arm. After every man had satisfied himself, the remains were carried into the women's apartments. I hope there were not many of them, for if there were, they must have made a very scanty meal; and as for the dogs—of which there were about a dozen apparently half-starved, savage animals—they must have come badly off. All the time we were eating they had been yelling, barking, and fighting, as they prowled with hungry looks round the circle; and more than once an Arab had been ordered by his master to quiet them; but the method he employed to accomplish this only made them howl the louder, for he struck them savagely with a piece of wood, which it would be using too mild a term to call a bludgeon.—From the *Algerine Correspondent of the Photographic News*.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THERE seems no great amount of grumbling about the weights for the three Spring Handicaps, though the Chester Cup contains some odd anomalies. Making due allowance for the difference in the top weights, Mr. Topham takes a much milder view of Physician's, Herno's, and Ancient Briton's qualifications than either of the other handicappers; and he has also let Drogheda (5 st. 8 lb.) in most wonderfully light, while the others have put on some 10 lb. Underhand, 7 st. 12 lb., and Wrestler, 6 st. 11 lb., are both nicely weighted in the Chester Cup; and so is Wilton, 6 st. 7 lb., if his form is really what some suppose it to be last year. The relative handicapping of Julia and Satin-stone in this race strikes us as one of the strangest things we ever knew in racing, as the mare has actually to give the horse 2 lb.; while Mr. Johnson, following last year's line, makes her receive 8 lb. As to Montague's form, the two "Northern lights" seem to be quite at issue, but it is difficult to give any opinion as to which is right. A new joint gallop is being made on the High Moor at Richmond for Viking and Cavendish, the latter of whom is most wonderfully fancied by the North Riding, who have quite thrown off their allegiance to the King of Algiers. There are fifty-seven horses on Richmond Moor at present, which is, however, only five more than John Osborne has under his charge at Middleham. There must be more than 150 horses in work at Middleham now, as Fobert has thirty-three, and Oates twenty-four. A colt foal, Dictator, by The Curé, was, we find, purchased not long since by Fobert for one of his masters for £100, with contingencies; so that The Curé has the honour of the two highest-priced foals of the year. Lord Londesborough's horses have gone to Tom Taylor's, where Volcano is said to have wintered well. There is, however, such a mass of mediocrity in the market that at least ten owners feel that the Derby is over, and Messrs. Weatherby's cheque safe at their bankers.

The weather continues pretty nearly all that hunting men can wish, but the small studs are beginning to suffer not a little. The Bramham Moor had a rare thing of one hour and twenty-five minutes on Monday—twelve miles, with very slight checks, and, to crown all, a kill in the open. On the 18th of January Mr. Tailby's met at Tilton Wood, but the very stormy day ruined the scent out of cover. The Duke's had a rare run on the same day from Weaver's Lodge. On Wednesday they drew the new cover at Thorpe Arnold blank; they then found a fox at Brentingby Spinneys, which gave them a rare fifteen minutes towards Goadby Gorse, near which he went to ground. On they trotted to Stonesby Gorse, ran a ring with a fox which had stolen away unseen; and, after losing him, had a run with three foxes simultaneously from Newman's Gorse, but did not make much out. Goddard was out again with his hounds on Thursday, but very far from well. They found at Ram's Head, and

THE COMING SESSION.

At all times the meeting of Parliament is the turning point of the year in England; and it is seldom that the opening of the Legislature does not hold out a prospect of events to which the term interesting is strictly applicable. On the present occasion a somewhat stronger phrase might fairly be used in looking forward to the subject-matter with which our lawgivers will have to deal; and, if it would be too much to say that the British people are absolutely excited by the contemplation of the important deliberations on topics foreign and domestic which will occupy the usual period allotted to Legislative business, it is yet certain that there are few of them but feel a grave and sober anxiety with regard to the results which the next six months may evoke. In this place it is not proposed to enter on the consideration of the numerous and varied subjects which must necessarily, ere long, come under discussion in both Houses of Parliament, but, in pursuance of an annual custom in this Journal, to afford some information on matters local and personal connected with, and appropriate to, the approaching Congress of the Estates of the Realm.

The phenomenon in national architecture which is exhibited by the rebuilding of the Palace of Westminster has this abiding peculiarity, that year after year there is still something to be said about the progress towards completion of the edifice which is devoted to the business of the Legislature. The actual completion is now almost as much as ever a question of prophecy and conjecture. A single glance at New Palace Yard is sufficient to justify that assertion. There we still see the hideous, unsightly sheds, which were as hastily run up two or three years ago as a shelter for the grooms and horses of members who are making a temporary visit to the scene of their labours, disfiguring and overpowering the simple elegance of the grand door of Westminster Hall, but serving, nevertheless, to hide from the critical or tasteful eye some of that architectural incongruity which the freaks of former patchers-up of the old Houses of Parliament engrafted on the great central model which has been adopted for the new palace. The Clock Tower stands with its stately grace marred by the patch of unfinished brickwork, which still clings to its base and runs up at least a third of its southern face; while the elaborate dial-plate and massive hands, which latter are still motionless and point to impossible hours, give to the clock a spectral and ghastly look, such as probably hung about the turret and timepiece of the castle in the fairy tale, in which all things were struck by that sudden sleep which lasted for a hundred years. Passing into the Speaker's Court things look a little better. Workmen are employed in putting the last coat of colour on the residence of the first "commoner in England," which, complete within in all its gorgeous furnishing and its palatial saloons and corridors, has been formally handed over by Sir Charles Barry to the Speaker, and will be occupied by him during the ensuing Session. In Old Palace Yard we find that the Victoria Tower is receiving its last touches. The pointed roof is very nearly finished, and some hopes have been entertained that the stupendous flagstaff with which it is to be crowned may be placed in time to allow the standard of England to float on its lofty height on the day that the Queen opens Parliament. Inside the tower much remains to be done. The large Gothic window looking into Abingdon-street is still unglazed, and the carvings and statuary are still unfinished; and there is a general appearance of incompleteness which is by no means satisfactory to contemplate. The Royal staircase—which commences at the grand entrance door—is now reserved entirely for her Majesty, and that which has hitherto been composed of temporary materials, has been laid permanently with polished granite, and is at last in the enviable position of having nothing more to be done to it. The magnificent apartment, half corridor, half hall, which goes by the name of the Victoria Gallery, and along which the Royal procession on State occasions passes on its way to the House of Lords will be finished by next week in all respects, except as regards the fresco-paintings with which it is intended that the walls shall be ornamented. The ink-lit floor has been put down, the oak carvings of the sides have been finished, and the painted windows put in. When the temporary seats which are occupied by spectators on the opening or proroguing of Parliament are removed the whole of the spacious area will be thrown open to the use of the Peers, the only fitting being a single range of crimson leather benches along the walls on each side; and their Lordships will have one of the noblest, most airy, and most convenient anterooms to their chamber that can well be imagined. In the Prince's Chamber immediately adjoining, and which is used by the Peers as a writing-room, several additions have been made to the series of portraits of the Tudors, the Stuarts, and their connections by blood and marriage, which are, so to speak, emblazoned on the panels. Among them are pictures of Mary Queen of Scots, Darnley, Francis II. and Louis XII. of France, the Princess Mary, Lord Suffolk, and James IV. of Scotland. In the body of the House of Peers no alteration or addition has been made since last year.

In passing towards the House of Commons it may be stated that St. Stephen's Hall has reached its last point of completion by means of the large windows on each side having been fitted with stained glass, the devices on the panes consisting of the armorial bearings of the different cities and towns of Great Britain, on a similar but less *outré* plan to that which was at first adopted in the windows of the House of Commons itself, but which were ridiculed and abused away by certain practical members. In the corridor leading to the Commons' Lobby has been placed a new fresco-painting representing the "Last Sleep of Argyll before his Execution." One can hardly help here observing on the sombre nature of the subjects of the frescoes which have been placed in the corridors leading to both Houses. We have, besides the above, "The Burial of Charles I.," "The Execution of Montrose," "The Capture of Alice Lisle," suggestive of her after-sufferings; and the like. Of the whole is, after all, the scene of a sorrowful parting, in the depicting of the "Departure of the Puritan Exiles from their Native Land." From circumstances which occurred last year it was supposed that considerable alterations would have been made in the internal arrangements of the House of Commons itself, with a view to giving better opportunities of seeing and being seen, and of hearing and of being heard, to the whole body of members. Nothing of the kind has, however, taken place, and the house remains in its normal condition of stiffness and oddity of appearance. So much for the structural and material changes or otherwise in the Palace of Westminster.

In the Peacock during the past year, and since the Session, considerable changes have taken place. Of Peers of the United Kingdom there have died, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earls of Aylesford, Courtown, Haddington, Ilchester, Oxford, and Northwick, Portmore, and Sudeley. Of the peers of Scotland, those who have died are the Marquis of Queensberry and the Earl of Merton; and of the Peers of Ireland, the Earl of Glengall, the second and third Earls of Ranfurly (the latter dying two months after his accession to the title), and Lord Aylmer. Of these the Earl of

Glengall was a Representative Peer for Ireland, and his place has been supplied by the election of the Earl of Bandon. It may be also mentioned that a Peeress in her own right, the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, has died, and her title has merged in that of her successor, the Marquis of Hastings. The Earldom of Glengall has become extinct by the failure of issue; and the English Barony of Melrose, enjoyed by late Earl of Haddington, has also become extinct, the honours of the present Earl being now confined to the peerage of Scotland. The English Earldom of Burlington has merged into the Duke of Devonshire; and Earl Talbot, having made out his claim to the Earldom of Shrewsbury, is now Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, and premier Earl in the peerage of England. Among the accessions to the peerage are the following:—Sir Frederick Thesiger has been created Lord Chelmsford; the Hon. C. C. Cavendish has been created Lord Chesham; Sir John Yarde Buller has been created Lord Churston; Sir Colin Campbell has been created Lord Clyde; and the Right Hon. Thomas Pemberton Leigh has been created Lord Kingsdown. The Earl of Seaford in the peerage of Scotland has been created Baron Strathpey in the peerage of the United Kingdom; William Constable Maxwell, Esq., has made out his claim to the title of Baron Herries in the peerage of Scotland; and the Countess Guistiniani has established her right to the title of Viscountess Newburgh in the peerage of Ireland.

Among the deaths of members of the House of Commons, there has been that of Sir John Bailey, Bart., a Conservative in politics, whose seat for the county of Brecknock, has been filled by Major Charles Morgan, who professes the same political opinions as his predecessor. Mr. Thomas Booker Blakemore's death caused a vacancy in the representation of the county of Hereford, which has been supplied by the election of Lord William Graham (brother of the Duke of Montrose), who is a supporter of the present Government. Sir Edward North Buxton, the Liberal member for East Norfolk, has also died, and has been succeeded by Major Wenman Clarence Walpole Coke, brother of the Earl of Leicester, and a Liberal in politics. There have been two elections for the borough of Reigate. On the death of Mr. William H. Wilcock, the Liberal member for the borough elected in 1837, the vacant seat was filled by Sir Henry Rawlinson, who was a general supporter of Lord Palmerston, and professed to be a Liberal Conservative. On Sir Henry being appointed a member of the Indian Council he of necessity resigned; and after a sharp contest, in the course of which several candidates were in the field, the Hon. William John Monson, eldest son of Lord Monson, and a Liberal politician, was elected. The important borough of Manchester has changed one of its members, as, on the death of Sir John Potter, a gentleman of the same party and of eminence in the town, Mr. Thomas Bazley, was chosen in his place. A vacancy in the representation of West Cornwall, owing to the decease of Mr. M. Williams, was supplied by the election of Mr. John St. Aubyn—the political representation of the division of the county remaining so far the same. The representation of the southern division of the county of Devon, which was set free by the elevation of Sir John Yarde Buller to the peerage, has yet been kept true in its adhesion to the Conservative party by the election of Mr. Samuel Trehawke Kekewich, who has declared himself a supporter of Lord Derby. In north Cheshire there has been a change of members, but neither of name or politics, as Mr. Wilbraham Egerton quietly succeeded his father, Mr. William Tatton Egerton. Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles having accepted the office of member of the Council of India, his seat for the borough of Guildford vacated thereby has been filled by a gentleman who, singularly enough, bears the name of Guildford James Hillier Onslow. The county of Leitrim, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. H. L. Montgomery was subjected to an election, and the new member is J. Ormsby Gore, Esq., a Conservative, so that no change has taken place in the political representation of the county. The University of Dublin will have had two elections within a year, inasmuch as the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Napier, on his appointment as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and which was filled up by the election of Mr. Lefroy, will be followed by the resignation of Mr. G. A. Hamilton, on his accession to the office of Permanent Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury. It is understood that Mr. Whiteside, the Attorney-General for Ireland, will be elected without opposition for the University, and will thereby leave a seat for the borough of Limerick open to a new election. The city of Limerick has in the past year gone through some Parliamentary vicissitudes. Mr. Sergeant O'Brien having been raised to the Bench in Ireland, Major George Gavin was selected in his place. A petition against Major Gavin's return was presented, and was successful, and he lost his seat, which was filled by the choice of Mr. James Spraight. The borough of Stamford has also changed its representative twice within twelve months. On the appointment of Sir Frederick Thesiger to the Woolsack he was succeeded by Mr. John Ingilis, the Lord Advocate for Scotland, who, after a brief Parliamentary career, retired on being raised to the Scottish Bench as Lord Justice Clerk; and his place was filled by Sir Stafford Northcote, who has recently accepted the place of Secretary to the Treasury, an office which does not imply the necessity of a re-election. After the passing of the East India Bill of last Session, Mr. J. P. Willoughby was appointed a member of the Indian Council, and the Hon. Charles Spencer Bateman Hanbury, brother of Lord Bateman, a Liberal Conservative and a supporter of Lord Derby, was returned for the borough, the representation of which had become vacant. There will be a vacancy in the representation of the borough of Greenwich in consequence of the intended resignation of Mr. John Townsend, the present member, and a new writ will be moved for immediately on the assembling of Parliament. It is understood that Mr. Alderman Salomons, a member of the Jewish persuasion, will succeed to the seat without a contest. One of the seats for the borough of Galway is vacant: the return of Mr. Anthony O'Flaherty in 1839 having been declared void on the ground of bribery; and, an inquiry having been ordered to be made by the House of Commons, the issuing of a new writ has been suspended. The death of Lord Northwick, and the consequent accession to the peerage by Colonel Rushout, causes a vacancy in the representation of East Worcestershire.

Such and so far have been the changes in the Legislature which are to be noticed on the approach of a new Session in a new year. In the relative positions and strength of the two parties of which our Senate is composed little or no alteration has occurred, and the two Houses will meet for the consideration of the important matters that will come before them without much, if any, observable difference in their political constitution.

BURNS' VISIT TO NEIL GOW.

OUR ENGRAVING is from a photograph by Mr. Thomson, of a sculptured group happily conceived and executed with great finish by Mr. Anderson, both of Perth. The following explanatory notice of this work is from the *Perthshire Advertiser*:—"Our talented townsmen, Mr. Anderson, sculptor, has just now completed another group of figures illustrative of the life of Burns. When making the town of Perthshire the bard halted at Inver, and paid a visit to the famous Neil Gow, who, in acknowledgment of the honour, returned the compliment by a tune or two on the fiddle, no doubt in his very best style. This is the interesting moment Mr. Anderson has chosen to commemorate, and certainly he has done it well. Burns, as a highly-respected guest, occupies the arm-chair—an old-fashioned, solid piece of furniture, evidently formed anterior to the Forty-five, and of the most fashionable construction of the times. Any one conversant with the portraits of the Poet sees at once that it is a striking likeness. He sits at his ease, with one leg thrown over the other, intently listening to Neil, who occupies a buffet stool on his right, and, leaning forward, his masterly hand is bringing out the strains of his mysterious fiddle. On the left of the poet sits Neil's wife on a low, humble-looking, but substantial chair. Her costume bespeaks the cottage housewife of the middle of the last century, when she wished to appear 'purty-like'; while her attitude is that of one who knows not well how to sit under the circumstances. Such is an imperfect description of 'Anderson's last,' and we are glad to find that Mr. H. Thomson, George-street, the well-known photographer, has already transferred the group to paper, and made of it a very interesting picture for the stereoscope."

AT THE GRAVE OF ROBERT BURNS.
[AN ADDRESS TO HIS BIOGRAPHERS.]

I.

Let him rest! Let him rest!
With the sod upon his breast;—
The daisies grow above him, and the long sedge-grasses wave;—
What call or right have you,
Ye mercenary crew,
To lift the pitying veil that shrouds him in his grave?
'Tis true the man could sing
Like lark in early spring,
Or tender nightingale, deep hidden in the bower;
'Tis true that he was wise,
And that his heavenward eyes
Saw far beyond the clouds that dim this world of ours;
But is it yours, when dead,
To rake his narrow bed,
And peer into his heart for flaws, and spots, and stains?
And all because his voice
Bade multitudes rejoice,
And cheered humanity amid its griefs and pains?

II.

Let him rest! Let him rest!
The green earth on his breast;
And leave, oh leave, his fame unsullied by your breath!
Each day that passes by
What meaner mortals die,
What thousand rain-drops fall into the sea of Death!
No vender of a tale,
His merchandise for sale,
Pries into evidence to show how mean were they;
No libel touches them;
No curious fools condemn:
Their human frailties sleep—for God, not man, to weigh.
And shall the Bard alone
Have all his follies known,—
Dug from the misty past to spise a needless book,
That Envy may exclaim,
At mention of his name,
"The greatest are but small, however great they look!"

III.

Let them rest, their sorrows o'er,
All the mighty bards of yore;
And if, ye grubbers up of scandals dead and gone,
Ye find amid the slime
Some sin of ancient time,
Some fault, or seeming fault, that Shakspeare might have done—
Some spot on Milton's truth,
Or Burns's glowing youth,
Some error not too small for microscopic gaze—
Shroud it in deepest gloom,
As on your father's tomb
You'd hush the evil tongues that spoke in his dispraise!
Shroud it in deepest night,
Or, if compelled to write,
Tell us the inspiring tale of perils overcome,
Of struggles for the good,
Of courage unsubdued;
But let their frailties rest, and on their faults be dumb!

CHARLES MACAY.

THE BURNS CENTENARY.—AYR AND THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE POET.

We this week present a series of Sketches—from the graphic pencil of Mr. S. Read, made expressly for this Journal—of localities sacred to the memory of Robert Burns. These scenes, more especially in Ayr and on the banks of the Doon, have acquired a new interest from the magnificent tribute of admiration which the nation has just paid with such enthusiastic unanimity to the genius and character of the greatest of the popular poets of this or any other country. Ayr and its neighbourhood are hallowed by the associations connected with the boyhood and youth of Burns; and Dumfries—the scenery of which we propose to illustrate next week, from the sketches of the same distinguished artist—is rendered even more memorable in the literature and story of Scotland as the spot which contains all that was mortal of him whose fame is the brightest jewel in the crown of her national poetry. Sir Walter Scott may be better known to learned and educated readers at home and abroad; but to Scotchmen—scattered all over the world, or who still linger upon the comparatively ingrate, but dearly beloved, soil that gave them birth—Robert Burns stands far above the great romance-writer as the personification of the genius and glory of his country.

As was said in a speech delivered at Cincinnati, in the United States, on the last anniversary of the birth of the poet—

There is no other Scotchman whose name is so widely known as that of the Bard of Ayrshire. There is no other Scotchman whose memory is so sweetly cherished by his country, or so highly respected by those who are not his countrymen. . . . of this noble ploughman—this inspired poet—this gentleman of Nature's own making.

To name his name in a foreign land is to suggest all Scotland—its rock-bound coast, lashed by the waves of the Atlantic and the Northern Ocean; its romantic hills, its mountain torrents, its pastoral streams, its banks and braes, its bonnie barefooted lasses—models of mild and affectionate womanhood; its sturdy peasantry, and its thirsty, warm-hearted people of all ranks and degrees.

Burns is not only beloved for his genius and independence, and for the mirror-like reflection in his writings of all that is good, brave, and true in the character of his countrymen, but for the very faults which the "unco guid and the rigidly righteous" once strove to cast against his memory. We all know, or should know, that we are human at the best, and that the failings of a good man should not be remembered by us merely in an evil spirit. For this reason the world deals tenderly with the failings of Robert Burns. . . . countrymen deal with them more tenderly still, for they remember, in the language of the bard, "We're but a' that."

The light that led astray was light from Heaven, and that his weaknesses, like those of King David, whose character so closely resembled his own—and who, like him, was both a peasant and a poet—linked him to humanity, and, by the sufferings which

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they occasioned, touched his heart until it gushed into a finer poetry than any common joy or common sorrow could have produced.

Burns excelled in every department of poetry. Had he not been cut off in the very prime and flower of his wide-reaching intellect, it is impossible to say to what grand heights of poetic achievement he might not have attained. He was master of every string of the lyre. If it suited his purpose to make a new song, he made a better song than any Scotchman ever made before. If it suited him to take up the fragment of an old song of Allan Ramsay, or any inferior hand—the waif or stray of a perishing literature, a little worthless fragment lying by the roadside—the magic of his touch converted it into a jewel of immortal beauty, and fixed it for ever in the remembrance of the world.

For patriotic sentiment and fervour, what can surpass that magnificent ode, "Serts wha hae wi' Wallace bled"? or the "Vision," in which he so vividly and so surely predicts his own future fame? For true piety, combined with a faithful portraiture of Scottish life, what can be more exquisite



BURNS' VISIT TO NEIL GOW, IN AUGUST, 1787.—A GROUP IN SCULPTURE BY ANDERSON, OF PERTH.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

on Earth, what can equal the mournful beauty and solemnity of his satirist, Greek, Roman, French, or English, has transcended "Holy han "The Cotter's Saturday Night"? As the expression of ardent, song "To Mary in Heaven"? As the expression of love in Willie," "The Holy Fair," "Death and Dr. Hornbook," and innocent love, surviving in Heaven the loss of the beloved one all its moods, playful, tender, or sorrowful, what can equal the "The Twa Dogs"? For wit and humour, mingled with pathos,



BURNS' COTTAGE AT AYR.

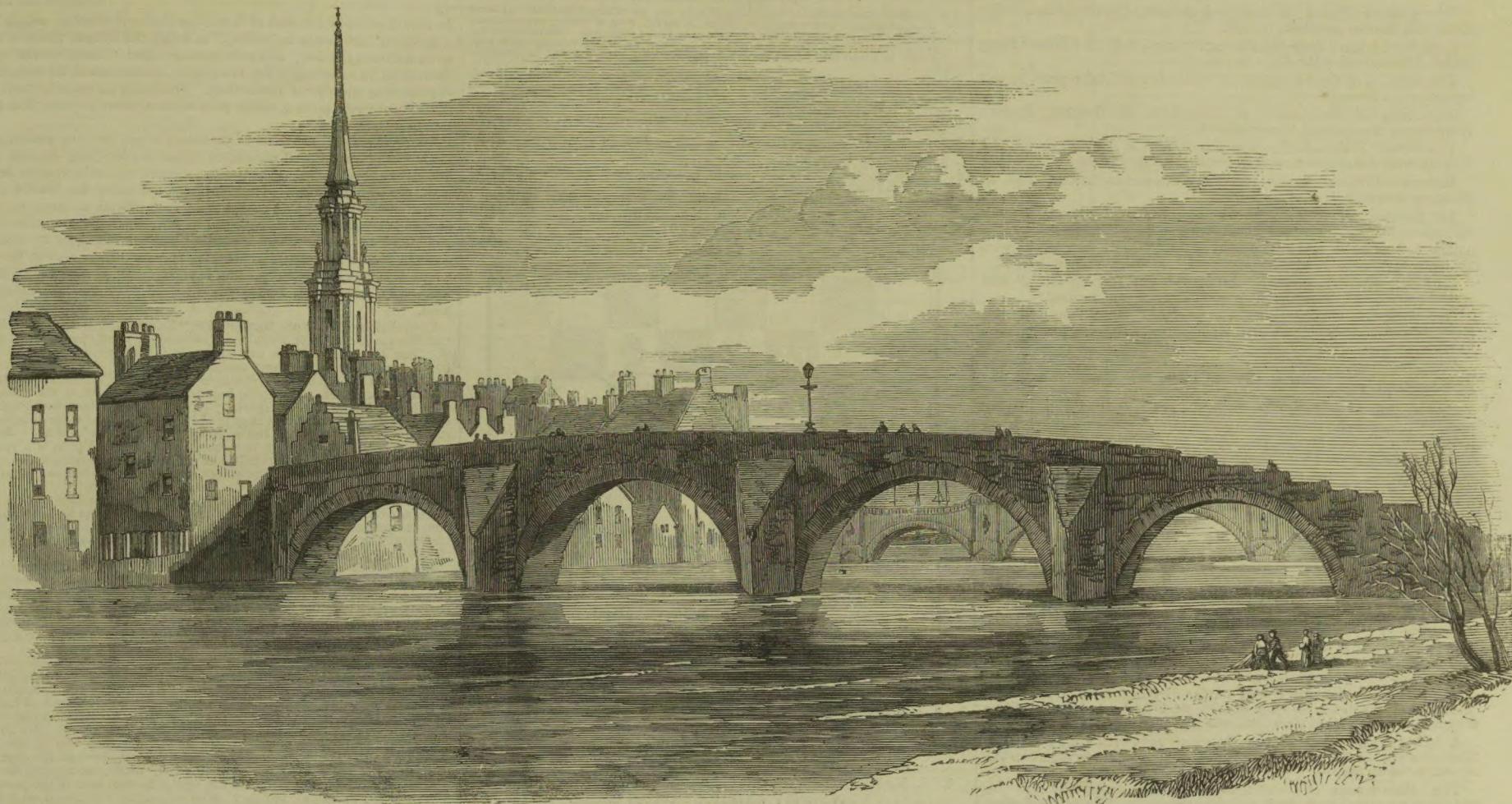


THE TAM O' SHANTER TAVERN.



THE ROOM IN WHICH BURNS WAS BORN

T H E B U R N S C E N T E N A R Y.



THE TWA BRIGS OF AYR.

as the truest and highest wit always is, what poems in any language are superior to the "Address to the Deil"? and to that most matchless of all his poems, the delight of the learned and the unlearned, "Tam o' Shanter"?

But this is not the place for a disquisition upon the literary merits of one whose genius is unquestioned, and whose fame—not local, as it appears to a few Southern critics who are still more local than he—extends in an ever-widening circle to regions unknown to, and undreamed of by, his muse—regions peopled by the daring youth of his own country, and who bear the name and fame of Scotland to every corner of the earth where enterprise can find a

foothold—to Australia, to New Zealand, to the Far West of the United States, to Columbia, and, above all, to Canada, where the Scotch are if possible more Scottish than those they have left behind, and where the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum* burns with a brightness that it never attained on the soil where it might be supposed to be indigenous. Our Illustrations represent the Auld Brig of Ayr—familiar to every reader of Burns; a glimpse of the town of Ayr itself—

Auld Ayr, wham ne'er a town surpasses
For honest men and bonny lasses;
the Monument or Mausoleum to the poet's memory—but not his

burial-place—erected on the banks of that River Doon which he has rendered immortal, and where a fine bust (posthumous of course) has been set up from the chisel of the lamented Patrick Park; the Interior of the Cottage and the Room where the Poet was born; the Exterior of the Tam o' Shanter Tavern, where many a boon companion and admirer of the poet has sat till "the wee short hours," and set the moon and her "horn" at defiance; and, more interesting still, the auld Kirk at Alloway, where the "deil played the pipes" in the corner in the shape of a beast; and where the coffins stood like open presses, each corpse holding a light in its cold, unearthly hand; and whence issued the furious "Cutty sark" and all her diabolical followers, intent on doing mischief to the too-daring "Tam o' Shanter."

C. M.



THE AULD BRIG OF DOON, WITH BURNS' MONUMENT AND A GLIMPSE OF ALLOWAY KIRK IN THE DISTANCE.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King of Greece has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Holy Saviour on Queen Victoria.

Lord Derby has forwarded £50 as a donation to the Misses Begg (nieces of Burns) out of the Royal Bounty Fund.

The election of the Hospodar of Wallachia will take place in the beginning of February.

The news of the death, at Rustchuk, of Reshid Pacha's younger son, Mazai Pacha, is contradicted.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has issued a decree, dated the 13th, ordering the suppression of all private money lotteries.

Madame Bettina Arnim, the well-known authoress, died at Berlin on Thursday week.

Dr. Tschudi, the well-known traveller, has just returned from his journey to Peru, the results of which will shortly be made public.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 950,293lb.—a decrease of 13,136lb. compared with the previous statement.

Cardinal Wiseman's drama, entitled "The Hidden Gem," was performed at Liverpool on Thursday week, and was well received.

One of the consequences of the treaty of Tien-Tsin will, the *Univers* states, be the reorganisation of the Roman Catholic bishoprics in China.

Two Indian cadetships have been reserved for the scholars of Wellington College, to be at the disposal of the Prince Consort and the governors of the college.

Friday, the 21st, being the anniversary of the execution of Louis XVI., masses for the repose of his soul were said in the Chapelle Expiaire, Rue d'Anjou, at nine, ten, eleven, and twelve o'clock.

Of the nine men charged with participation in the game-law murder at Bishop Burton, seven have been committed for trial, and two discharged.

The Duke of Buckingham has two volumes of "Memoirs of the Court of George IV." in the press. These memoirs, it is understood, are made up from original family papers.

It is rumoured that Sir Morton Peto is likely to come to an arrangement with the Portuguese Government respecting the Oporto Railway.

A proposition to convert the garden of the Palais Royal into a winter garden by means of a glass roof has been made to the French Government by M. de Bernage, and is likely to be adopted.

It is stated that the Dean and Chapter of Bristol Cathedral have under consideration a plan for enlarging the choir, in order to afford accommodation for the increasing congregation.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between Russia and Great Britain, which has been negotiated at St. Petersburg, between Prince Gortschakoff and Sir John Crampton, was signed on the 12th.

A letter from Milan in the *Opinione* of Turin states that the Lieutenant of Lombardy has sent a commission to Monza to report on the manner in which the Iron Crown is preserved there.

The Hanoverian Government has just proposed to the Chambers the substitution of the guillotine for the axe now in use in that country for capital punishment.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., has determined on allotting a sum of 75,000 rupees for the foundation of an hospital, to be styled the "Victoria Charitable Dispensary," in the town of Nowshere, near Surat.

General and Mdme. MacMahon gave their first ball for the season at Algiers last week. The journals of that city give a glowing description of the entertainment, and state that a number of English, Swedish, Russian, and Bavarian officers were present.

Lord Kinnaid has issued a circular stating that he has undertaken provided he gets the support of the members connected with Scotland, to introduce into Parliament a Bill for the Amendment of the Scotch Lunacy Act.

The Earl of Derby has declined to receive the deputation appointed by the Town Council to wait upon his Lordship to represent to him the claims which Doncaster possesses to a direct representation in Parliament.

H. Herme, Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts at Brussels, well known by his "History of the City of Brussels," is publishing a new "History of Charles the Fifth," from original sources. The first volume of the work has left the press.

On Saturday morning last was issued an account of the public income and expenditure in the years ending March 31, 1857 and 1858. The total income in 1858 was £68,267,090, and the total ordinary expenditure £70,612,553, the excess of expenditure being £2,355,463.

We learn from a vernacular paper (says the *Bombay Gazette*) that the Bhatia Hindoo, who lately became a convert to Christianity, has again returned to his Hinjoo faith, and has consequently gone on a pilgrimage to one of the holy Hindoo cities for ablution.

It has been decided by the War Office to erect, on the Light-house Island at the Mumbles in Swansea Bay, a powerful battery, to protect the numerous shipping which run into this roadstead for shelter on any change of wind, and which have amounted to 300 sail.

Steps have been taken, it is announced, which will effectually prevent any future violation of decency in the graveyard of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Camden-town.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Basil Baker, one of the last remaining actors of the old school, died somewhat suddenly, at his residence in Grove-street, Liverpool, at the age of fifty-four.

The French railway companies have been authorised to disburse £40,000,000 ft. in the course of the present year in the execution of their works.

The *Diritto* of Turin states that the Marquise Letitia Pepoli Murat, mother of Joachim, the ex-King of Naples, has just had a stroke of apoplexy at Bologna.

It is in contemplation to build a new townhall, with music-hall, lecture-rooms, and free library, for Cambridge, at an estimated cost of £8000; one-fourth to be met by voluntary subscription.

On Tuesday night the Rev. J. H. Rigg delivered a lecture, at Exeter Hall, on the Bible in its relations to modern progress, copiously illustrating his subject by allusions to history, both past and present.

The Evening Herald announces the death, after a brief illness, of Mr. Frederick Town Fowler, the manager of the Morning Herald and Standard newspapers.

The English Roman Catholics are about to build a church of their own at Rome. The work is intrusted to an eminent London architect, and a collection has already been set on foot to carry out this undertaking.

Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte has been named Member of the St. Petersburgh Academy of Sciences. The academy has also conferred this distinction on Baron de Brunnow, Russian Minister in London, and on other eminent personages.

The South-Eastern Railway Company has offered to the widow of the Rev. T. Wood, Wesleyan minister, who died from injuries received in the shocking accident at Chilham last summer, the sum of £1500 as compensation. Mr. Wood left a widow and eight children.

The Queen has constituted the colonies of British Columbia and of Vancouver's Island to be a Bishop's See, to be styled "The Bishopric of British Columbia," and has appointed the Rev. George Hills, D.D., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said see.

The Court of Queen's Bench will, on Tuesday, February 1, and three following days, hold sittings to dispose of the business then pending in the new-trial and special papers. The Court will also hold a sitting on Friday, Feb. 25, for the purpose of giving judgments only.

At Anderston a boy of fifteen, who had been thwarted in his wishes at the dinner-table by his mother, in a fit of passion loaded a pistol with small shot and discharged it in his chest. The silly youth is not yet out of danger.

M. Rouher, the French Minister of Commerce, has drawn up a new Corn-law, which is now before the Council of State. It is stated that the sliding-scale will be definitely abolished, and a moderate fixed duty established.

The Earl of Stanhope, Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, has resigned his seat at the University Commission Board, on the ground that his other engagements will not permit him to leave London and attend its meetings in Edinburgh.

The chimpanzee of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, has just died. He was a very sociable, intelligent, and playful animal, and greatly attached to his keeper, to obtain a caress from whom he would at once leave any game at which he might be engaged.

The first number of a new military journal has just been published at St. Petersburg. Its editors propose to examine into the abuses which exist in Russian military organisation, and to seek out the means of reforming them.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. M. Cheshire.—You must state the amount of stake you are willing to play for. It is not to be expected that a player of high reputation, in the full flush of victory over eminent opponents, will consent to enter the lists with an unknown antagonist. We have not the least doubt, if, instead of proposing to play even for no stake, which is simply ludicrous, you offer to accept the odds of a Rook and play for £100, your *deaf* will be promptly taken up.

2. M. M., Nova Scotia.—The copy sent was, unfortunately, destroyed when found defective. F. R.—1. The new poem on Chess lately dedicated to Mr. Stanton is, we believe, published by Dalton and Co., Cockspur street. 2. "Tomlinson's Amusements of Chess" was published by Parker, West Strand.

3. I. A., Amicable Chess Club.—We do not undertake to answer questions relating to the game of draughts.

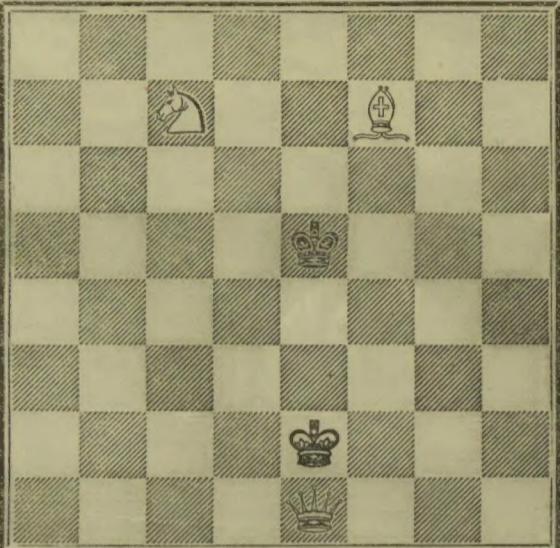
4. PAWNER.—It is not customary in this country to warn an adversary of his Queen's danger when attacking her.

5. T. P., Guernsey.—He played chess a little, we believe Delta.—The numbers pronounced were unavoidably detained, being required for a particular purpose; they shall be forwarded shortly.

PROBLEM NO. 780.

By "STELLA."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AND HULL CHESS CLUBS.

GAME I.

(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE (Cambridge). BLACK (Hull). WHITE (Cambridge). BLACK (Hull).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 25. P takes P P takes P
2. P to Q 4th P takes P 26. Q R takes Kt P takes Kt
3. Kt to K B 3rd 27. K R to K sq P R takes R
4. (K B to Q B 4th is rather stronger) 28. R takes R to K sq
3. K B to Q B 4th 29. R takes R B takes R
4. K B to Q B 4th 30. P to Kt 4th P takes P (en passant)
5. (Better than K B to Q Kt 5th [ch], as advised by Jaenisch.) 31. P takes P to K Kt 2nd
4. K B to Q B 4th P to Q 3rd 32. K to K Kt 2nd to K B 3rd
5. K Kt takes K P 5. K Kt takes K 33. K to K B 3rd to K Kt 4th
6. Castles Castles 34. P to K Kt 4th (Cambridge has now a winning advantage; but so critical is the position that the slightest mistake would enable their opponents to draw the game.)

7. (K Kt takes K P would be hazardous, though it leads to some very interesting positions.) 35. P to Q Kt 4th P to Q Kt 3rd
8. Q B takes Kt P takes Q B 36. P to Q R 4th P to Q R 4th
9. P to Q B 3rd P to Q R 3rd (If 34 B to Q B 3d [ch], then K to K 3d as the K Kt P cannot be taken without instant loss.)
10. K to K R sq 37. P to Q Kt 5th P to Q 4th
(To be able to play 11. P to K B 4th, had Hull replied with 10. Kt to Q 2d)
11. Q to Q 3rd K B takes Kt (P takes P would have resulted in a drawn game.)
(Well played—frustrating their opponents' scheme for uniting their Pawns in the centre.)
12. Q takes B (P takes B would have involved the loss of a Castles, followed by 6. P to Q B 3rd would have resolved the game into a variation of the Scotch Gambit. As, however, the recovery of the Pawn in this case is rather doubtful, Cambridge deemed it prudent to secure it whilst it was in their power.)
13. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd 38. P takes P P to Q B 3rd
14. Q to K 3rd Kt to K 4th 39. K to K 3rd P to Q Kt 4th
15. B to Q K 3rd Kt to K 5th 40. P to Q B 4th P to Q 4th
16. Q to K Kt 3rd Kt to K 4th (If 36. P to Q B 4th P takes P
17. Q takes Q Kt takes Q 37. P to Q Kt 5th P to Q B 5th, and the advantage is still with Cambridge.)
18. P to K B 4th Q R to K sq 41. K to Q 4th P to Q R 5th
19. Q R to K sq Kt to K 3rd 42. K to Q 4th P to Q R 6th
20. B to Q B 2nd Kt to K 2nd 43. B to Q Kt 3rd K to K B 3rd
21. Kt to K B 4th P to K B 4th 44. K to K 4th K to K 2nd
22. Kt to K R 4th B to Q Kt 4th 45. P to Q B 4th K to K 2nd
23. K R to K Kt sq 46. P to K Kt 5th (ch) (And Hull resigned, their game now being past hope; since, if)
24. P to K Kt 3rd 47. P to Q B 4th K to K 2nd
25. K Kt takes K P to K Kt 4th 48. P to K Kt 5th K to K 3rd
26. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th 49. P to K Kt 7th B to Q 8th,
27. K B to Q 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 50. P to B 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
28. Castles K B to K 2nd 51. P Queens.
29. P to Q B 4th Q B to K 3rd And if—
30. Q to K B 2nd Kt to K 3rd 46. P to Q B 4th K to K 2nd
31. B to Q B 3d Kt to K 4th 47. P to Q B 4th K to K 2nd
32. K to Q 2nd P to K Kt 4th followed by 48. K to K 5th, and wins easily.)
33. K to Q B 2nd P to K Kt 4th

(This was complayant, as R to K B 3d loses the Kt, and R to K B 2nd gives White a bad game through 23. P to K 4th.)
34. P to K Kt 3rd (The only move. To show the care required even at this stage, suppose—
35. P to K Kt 4th P to Q B 4th 44. P to Q B 4th B to Q R 5th
36. P to Q B 4th P to Q B 5th, and the game is drawn.)
37. P to K Kt 5th B to Q 8th,
(P takes P would have resulted in a drawn game.)
38. P takes P P to Q B 3rd
39. K to K 3rd P to Q Kt 4th
40. P to Q B 4th P to Q 4th
41. K to Q 4th P to Q R 5th
42. K to Q 4th P to Q R 6th
43. B to Q Kt 3rd K to K B 3rd
44. B to Q Kt 4th K to K 2nd
45. P to Q B 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
46. P to K Kt 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
47. P to Q B 4th K to K 2nd
48. P to K Kt 5th K to K 2nd
49. P to K Kt 7th B to Q 8th,
50. P to B 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
51. P Queens.

(And if—
46. P to Q B 4th K to K 2nd
47. P to Q B 4th K to K 2nd followed by 48. K to K 5th, and wins easily.)
48. K to K 5th K to K 2nd
49. P to K Kt 5th K to K 2nd
50. P to B 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
51. P Queens.

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51. P Queens.

And if—

46. P to Q B 4th K to K 2nd
47. P to Q B 4th K to K 2nd followed by 48. K to K 5th, and wins easily.)

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IMPORTANT TO LADIES requiring Ready-made LINEN of first-rate material and sewing, at moderate prices. Books of Prices, &c., free by post, by addressing "Ladies' Department."—WHITELOCK and SON, Outfitters, 195, Strand. N.B.—Opposite the Church, near Somerset House.

KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent-street (west side), and 244 (east side, opposite Princes-street), beg to announce that during the late dull season they have purchased (for cash) many thousand pounds' worth of NEW SPRING SILKS, Muslins, Barbadoes, Mohair, Shawls, Mantles, &c., which they now intend selling at about half the usual prices.

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Black Flounced Silks .. 2s. 2s. 6d. ..
Black Moire Antiques .. 2s. 18s. 6d. ..
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All Reduced to Half Price.

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SCHEPHERD CHECK FLOUNCED DRESS, lined, elegantly trimmed with velvet, and material for Bodice, 1s. 9d.; made up with Paris Basket, 18s. 6d.

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NEW BARATHEA CASHMERE FLOUNCED DRESS, soft as French merino, lined, richly trimmed with velvet and material for Bodice, 25s. 6d.; with Jacket, 29s. 6d.

[The NEW PLAITED LINSEY DRESS, made complete, 25s. 6d.

Drawings of the Dresses and Patterns post-free.

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BLACK FRENCH GLACE SILKS, beautifully bright, wide, and all silk, 35s. 6d., 42s., 12 yards.

Rich Flounced Silks 2s. to 3 Guineas. Patterns free.

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FASHIONABLE JACKETS AND MANTLES.

The Scarborough Hooded Tweed Cloak, 12s. 9d. and 15s. 9d.

New French Shape Cloth Jackets, 12s. 9d. and 15s. 9d.

White and Black Lace Jackets, 14s. 9d. and 21s.

Drawings of the Jackets and Mantles, post-free.

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THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS CHEAP.

Neat, Fast-coloured Organdi Muslins, 3d. per yard.

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UNDECLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.

(Continued from page 118).
of leather cloth. Adjoining the building was another, between 200 and 300 feet long, used as drying-grounds and machinery working depots. In the latter compartments alone were deposited machinery and other goods estimated in value at £2000. Ultimately the flames were subdued, but the leather-cloth factory was burned to the ground, and the drying-rooms, together with the machinery, were much damaged by fire and water.

In our Engraving we have indicated by figures the parts of this vast establishment which were destroyed:—No. 1 being the Vulcanising Cloth Rooms; 2, the Oilcloth Drying-Rooms; 3, 4, 5, the Oilcloth Proofing-Rooms.

PROTESTANT CHURCH AT CANNES.

THE town of Cannes is at this moment distinguished by being made the abiding-place of a triumvirate of celebrities, in the persons of Lord Brougham, M. Guizot, and M. de Tocqueville. Of late years, that part of the south of France in which Cannes is situated has been much resorted to by English families during the winter and spring months, and in several instances, Englishmen of rank and fortune, following the example of Lord Brougham, have purchased villas, and even estates, in that neighbourhood. Cannes is a seaport town, in the district of Provence and the maritime department of Var, and is situated seven miles south-east of Grasse, on the Mediterranean. It is picturesquely placed, at the bottom, of a beautiful bay, on the slope of a hill projecting into the sea. It is well built, has a Gothic Castle, and an old church. The town consists of a long street, parallel to the seashore, and possesses a well-protected little harbour. It

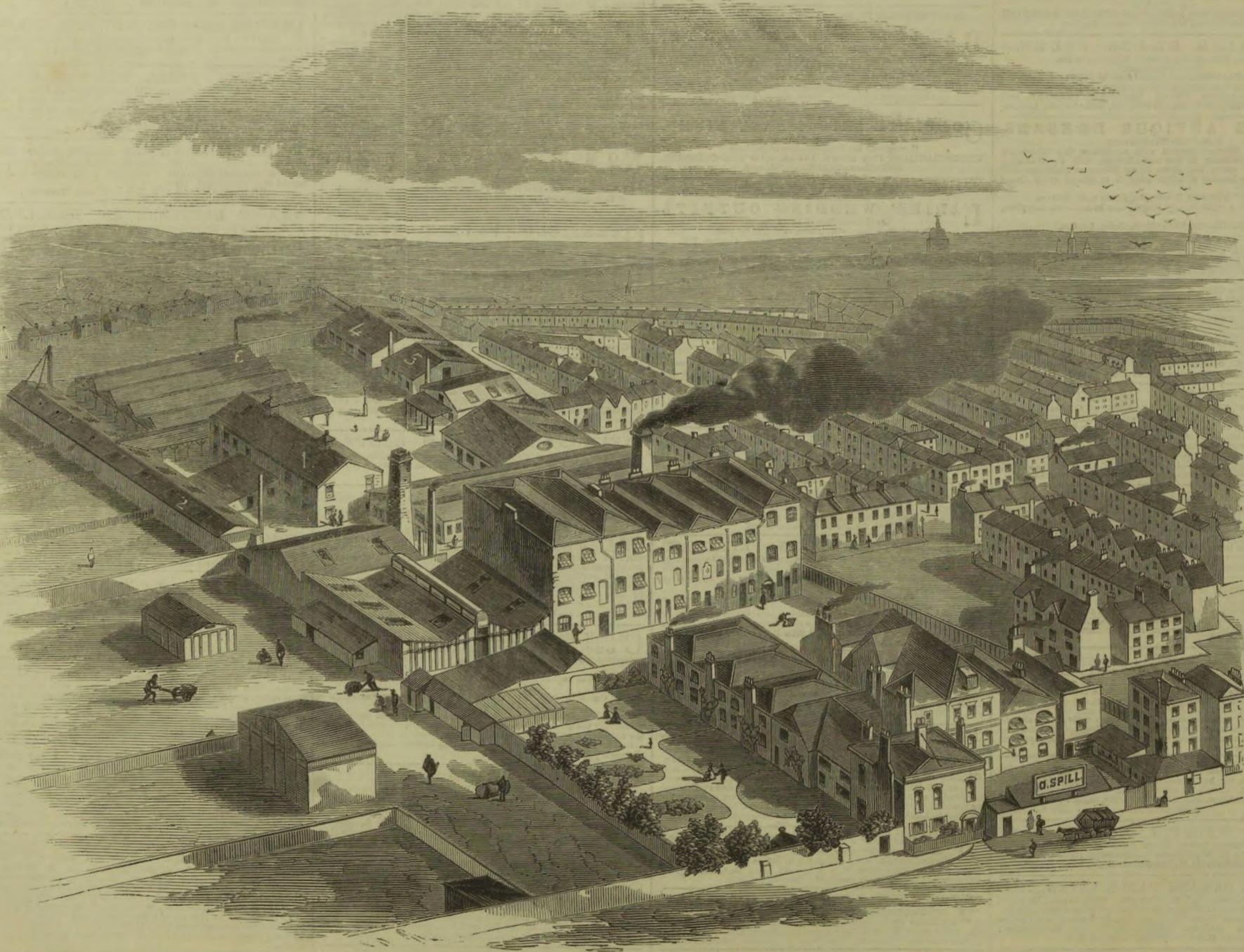
commands fine views—on one side over the Lérin Islands, and on the other over the Estrelle chain of hills—both covered with trees.

PROTESTANT CHURCH AT CANNES.

About half a mile on the left, before entering the town, is the Villa Louise Eleonore, built by Lord Brougham, which is approached through iron gates by a long, straight avenue. More to the west lie the Châteaux St. George (belonging to Mr. Woodfield), St. Ursule (a modern Gothic erection, built by Lord Londesborough), and La Bouche (the residence of the Rev. Mr. Simms). Here is situated the Protestant Church, a Sketch of which we engrave. All these several buildings were the work of an English architect. At Cannes there is a considerable manufacture of perfumes; oil barrels are made; and there is some trade in anchovies, sardines, wine, olive oil, citrons, fruit, grain, and the other productions of the district. A particular fish is here caught, called St. Pierre, which is reputed to be the ortolan of the sea. It is not unworthy of remark that the place where Napoleon I landed in 1815, after his escape from Elba, should in process of time have become transformed almost into an English colony.

Opposite Cannes, about two miles and a half from the shore, lies the Isle Ste. Marguerite, covered with wood, one of the group of Islands called Lérins; whose citadel—now a pentagon fort above the sea—was at one time a State prison, celebrated for having been one of the several places of confinement of the mysterious Man with the Iron Mask. The dungeon in which he was confined is still pointed out. Its walls are twelve feet thick, and its solitary window is guarded by treble iron bars. The only approach to it was

through the governor's room. On the Isle St. Honorat are the remains of a fortified convent, a church, and a baptistery, all deserving the attention of the antiquary.



SPILL'S WATERPROOFING MANUFACTORY, STEPNEY.